THE LABOR NEWS

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

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BLAZING THE WAY FOR NEW ORDER IN LOW COST HOUSING

Million-Dollar Housing Project Completed by American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia Highly Praised

Speakers at Ceremonies Opening Apartment Building See Project as First of Many Similar Labor-Government Cooperative Enterprises Throughout Nation—Gov-Elect Early and Secretary of Labor Perkins Send Greetings.

Prediction that the fine new million-dollar limited dividend housing project of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia would be the first of many similar cooperative housing enterprises, was made by speakers at the dedication of the project, known as the Carl Mackley Houses.

Greetings were received from Governor-elect Early of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Labor Perkins and others unable to be present. Early telegraphed, "You have blazed the way for a new order in low-cost housing."

The exercises were held in the community auditorium of the development overlooking a municipal golf course in the heart of the hosiery district.

The project, which covers an entire block cost about $1,900,00—most of which was provided by the Government in cooperation with the union. The Federation will operate the development, named after Carl Mackley, martyred hosiery worker.

Horatio B. Hackett, chief of the housing division of PWA, the principal speaker, who brought greetings from Secretary Ickes and President Roosevelt, promised that the Federal Government will continue to aid and push such projects.

"We are living in an era of new deeds," he said. "The erection of housing such as this by members of a labor organization is not wholly a new thing, but at least it is not common. The Carl Mackley Houses, however, do represent an innovation. This project . . . represents the first time the Federal Government has joined in a common effort with a group such as yours to create homes.

"It also represents another innovation in the kind of homes that are created and the type of community brought into being. This factor, coupled with the interest of the Federal Government in the project, would make this a rather extraordinary event were it not being duplicated, in a sense, in many cities this year."

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WILL R. R. EMPLOYES BE REPRESENTED IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH COMPANIES BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR?

Or Will They Vote to Submit to Domination Through the "Company Union"? This Important Question is Now Up to the Employes, Who Are Voting as The Labor News Goes to Press.

As The Maine State Labor News goes to press, the employes of the mechanical departments of the Maine Central Railroad and the Portland Terminal Company are taking a vote which is to determine their future destinies as a Labor organization.

The question at issue is as to whether the employes are to be represented by the American Federation of Labor in collective bargaining for wages, hours and working conditions, or through a so-called company union?

The vote, which is being taken at Carpenters' Hall, 453 Congress street, Portland, is causing tremendous interest, and word from officials of the Portland Central Labor Union just as forms of this newspaper are undergoing the last operation prior to being placed on the press, is that indications point to a good-sized majority favorable to A. F. of L. affiliation.

Opportunities afforded railroad employes through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, have been forcibly brought to the attention of the workers. Their attention has been called to the great achievements made by other crafts since Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act came into being, and also the advantages to be gained in their behalf through the Federal Railroad Act, which in numerous instances has resulted in immeasurable benefit to employes affiliated with bona-fide labor organizations.

The history of so-called company unions, which, from the time of their inception have been dominated by employers, shows they have been of little or no benefit to the Workers. Throughout the depression years, the workers accepted this system because it meant the retention of their jobs. But with the coming of the NRA—which afforded them protection to join and to be represented in negotiations, wages, hours and working conditions by legitimate unions of their own choosing, there came a sort of declaration of independence, and as a result millions of workers who had been coerced into joining company unions are now affiliated with A. F of L. unions.

Note, for instance, the steel and automobile industries, and coming nearer home, the textile industry. Regarding the latter, an achievement unheard of in the history of industrial organizations has resulted. Two years ago, prior to the inauguration of the NRA, the United Textile Workers of

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, DEC. 19

Following are the proceedings of the special meeting of the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Augusta on December 19th:

The meeting was called to order by President Alonzo F. Young at 10;15 a. m. Members present were, besides President Young: Secretary Clarence R. Burgess, Treasurer F. H. Fitzgerald and Vice-Presidents Frank C. McDonald and Charles McHale. Absent members were: Vice-Presidents Bernard C. Dowe, Frank M. Perry and James A. Poole.

Organizers J. S. Poirier, George Jabar and Henry Hebert, with Vice-President Horace A. Rivtere, of the United Textile Workers of America, conferred with the Council in regard to conditions during recent textile strikes and need of legislation defining rights of strikers during a labor dispute. The following resolution, presented by George Jabar, Waterville Textile Workers' 302, was endorsed and made a part of the records:

WHEREAS, The textile workers' right to picket peacefully in the past strike was jeopardized, due to the fact that there is no picketing law on the statutes of the State of Maine, and

WHEREAS, It is necessary to protect the only weapon that labor has to protest the unfair practices of employers. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the Maine State Federation of Labor, request the Executive Council, through their Legislative Agent to seek the passage of a picketing law in the next session of the Maine Legislature.

U. T. W. Official Seeks Cooperation

Mr. Rivtere requested the cooperation of the State Federation in assisting the Textile Workers to obtain a hall for organizing purposes in Lewiston. On a motion by the secretary, this assistance was granted and Vice-President Charles McHale was designated to cooperate with Textile organizers in Lewiston for the above purpose.

Vice-President McHale submitted to the Council a plan sponsored by Oxford Paper Makers' Local 22 of Rumford, whereby the circulation of The Labor News might be increased more rapidly by giving a series of prizes to those who sold subscriptions for the newspaper. This plan was discussed by the Council and Editor Saltus at some length, and on a motion by Vice-President McDonald was referred to the Labor News Supervisory Commitee, they to report to the next annual convention.

Vice-President Dowe Resigns

At this point, a letter was read from Bernard C. Dowe, vice-president and in charge of the third district, in which he requested the Council to accept his resignation.

It was voted to accept the resignation and make the letter a part of the record.

No Time for Discussion With Dual Union Representatives

David Carey, of the Protective Shoe Association, requested an audience with the Council, and on a motion

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WALDRON AND D'AVIGNON CANDIDATES TO SUCCEED A. F. YOUNG AS PRESIDENT OF MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

The selection of a president to fill out the unexpired term of Alonzo F. Young by the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor, who has resigned because of his appointment as a State liquor inspector, will be made at a special meeting of the Council to be held in Hotel North, Augusta, on Saturday, January 19th.

Thus far, two candidates have been mentioned for the office, one being Chelsea Waldron of Portland, who is business agent for Motion Picture Operators' Local 458 and prominently identified with the Portland Central Labor Union, and the other, Jean D'Avignon, president of the Rumford Central Labor Union and a member of Paper Makers' Local No. 8.

Both candidates have been exceptionally active in the Labor movement for a number of years, and have the strong endorsement of their locals and those affiliated with their respective central bodies.

Aside from the election of a president, the Council will also name two vice-presidents, to fill out the unexpired terms caused by the resignation of Vice-President Bernard C. Dowe, who was recently placed in charge of the State liquor store in Augusta, and the death of Vice-President Frank M. Perry of Millinocket, which occurred a few weeks ago.

A review of the work of the Legislature up to the time of the meeting will be discussed, and further means taken to assist Legislative Agent Clarence R. Burgess in his legislative activities during the present session.

Labor Faces New Year In Spirit of Optimism

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor.

Labor faces the New Year in a spirit of optimism and confidence. There is ample justification for the assumption of such an attitude. It is based upon an analysis of the economic and social forces which make for national recovery and social progress. The stern logic of events forces the conclusion that we are nearer the point where the long-continued depression will have spent its force. History records that the economic tide turns in every depression in due course of time, moving the nation upward toward a higher level of comparative prosperity.

There is cumulative evidence on every hand that the peak of unemployment and economic distress has been passed and that the upward trend in industrial and social improvement is at hand. Unless all signs fail, the movement toward national recovery will move on in a substantial and definite way during the coming New Year.

Furthermore, labor is cheered and heartened because its long fight for a large measure of social security is being won. Labor is certain that during the New Year a federal unemployment insurance act will be passed by the Congress of the United States and that this legislation will be supplemented through the enactment of similar legislation in a large number of states. We are hopeful that old age security, health insurance and other social security measures will be enacted into law. All this means that labor will move forward during the New Year toward the realization of the more abundant life.

MAINE TEXTILE COUNCIL, AT BRUNSWICK MEETING, DISCUSSES REPORTS ON INVESTIGATIONS OF GRIEVANCES

Delegates Given Royal Welcome and Banquet, at Which Large Cake Marked "U. T. W. Local 2225" Graced the Head Table, Was Huge Success—Dance Follows at City Hall—Twenty Localities Represented.

According to delegates who attended the January meeting of the Maine Textile Council, held in Brunswick last Saturday, it was one of the best and most largely attended since the Council was instituted.

Aside from the important matters acted upon, which for the most part were discussions on reports of grievances and investigations, the meeting proved a most enjoyable one from a social standpoint.

Officers of Brunswick Local 2225, headed by President Henry Morin, did themselves proud in the entertainment accorded the delegates, and were the recipients of warm praise from all who attended.

Following the business of the meeting, which was held in I. O. O. F. Hall, a sumptuous dinner was served, and much favorable comment was expressed over the brilliant and attractive manner in which the tables had been decorated.

The head table, at which President Harry Morin, who acted as master of ceremonies, was seated, with Organizers Joseph S. Poirier, George Jabar and Henry Hebert, of the U. T. W. of A.; L. M. Bragdon and Frank C. McDonald, president and secretary, respectively, of the Portland Central Labor Union; Clarence R. Burgess, secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and officers of Local 2225, was brilliantly lighted with candles and was decorated with a cake measuring 14x18 inches, frosted in red, white and blue, and on which appeared the words "United Textile Workers Local 2225." The cake was the handiwork of women members of the Local and was auctioned off at the dance which followed the banquet.

More than 400 were seated at the tables and to the tune of popular airs played by an orchestra, the banqueters made merry throughout the repast.

All the speakers expressed much appreciation for the splendid reception accorded them, and were lavish in their praises of President Morin and his able corps of officers, not only for their courtesy and splendid ability to entertain, but because of their success in maintaining one of the best locals in the State affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America.

At the conclusion of the banquet, all repaired to the City Hall, where, with 300 more members and friends, an enjoyable evening was spent in dancing and other forms of amusements.

It was voted to hold the next meeting of the Council in Waterville on Saturday, February 9th.

COURT ACTS TO ENFORCE UNION AGREEMENT; ENJOINS TOY FIRM'S FLIGHT FROM NEW YORK TO MASS.

New York City, Jan. 9 (ILNS).—In one of the most dramatic decisions in recent labor history, Justice William Harmon Black in Supreme Court has found a "runaway" doll manufacturing firm guilty of seeking to escape a contractural agreement under the N. R. A. with the Doll and Toy Workers' Union and enjoined the firm from moving to Clinton, Mass., unless it immediately complies with the union shop agreement.

Justice Black also announced he would appoint a referee to assess monetary damages against the doll firm, Ralph A. Freundlich, Inc., of 200 Fifth Avenue.

Pointing out that the union asked the court to enjoin operation of the Clinton plant, where 5,700 unskilled and non-union workers are employed, the court said:

"To decree as is suggested by the plaintiff (the union) is of course drastic; but it is quite evident that some employers require drastic measures to awaken them to the fact that a welfare measure like the NRA must be adhered to if there is to be paid that respect which citizens owe to the country in time of economic war."

Justice Black showed that the doll company, by entering an agreement, had enjoyed all the advantages of preventing a general strike in the past two years, but was now trying to avoid the obligations of shorter hours and increased wages implicit in the agreement.

The controversy between the manufacturer and the union began some months ago. The Regional Labor Board sided with the union, holding the attempt of the employer to evade his obligations under the union agreement by moving his plant from New York to Massachusetts was a violation of the Recovery Act. The controversy was taken to the courts and on December 1 Justice Black handed down a decision giving the

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Frank M. Perry, Fifth Vice-Pres. of State Branch, Died Jan. 3

News of the death of Frank M. Perry, fifth vice-president of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and for many years prominently identified with the Paper Makers' Union of Millinocket, and the trade union movement in general, which occurred on January 3rd, was a severe shock to his many friends throughout the State.

While unassuming in his manner, the deceased was recognized as one of the best and most ardent trade unionists in the State. He had worked tirelessly in the interests of the State Branch since his election as vice-president in charge of the fifth district, and his death is considered a distinct loss both to his own and the State.

Funeral services, which were held at the Catholic Church in Millinocket, were largely attended by representatives of all local unions and hosts of friends, by whom the deceased was highly respected.

With the resignations of President Alonzo F. Young and Vice-President Bernard C. Dowe, which were tendered at the December 19th meeting of the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation, the death of Vice-President Perry will make the third vacancy to have occurred within one month.

Officials of the State Branch, in speaking on Mr. Perry's death, expressed much regret and referred to him as one who, throughout his many years of service to the State Federation, had been a staunch worker for the cause of Labor and one of the most valuable members of the board.

Resigns as President of State Branch

ALONZO F. YOUNG

Two officials of the Maine State Federation of Labor submitted their resignations at the special meeting of the Executive Board of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Augusta on December 19th. President Alonzo F. Young has been named an inspector by the State Liquor Commission, and Vice-President Barnard C. Dowe has been placed in charge of the liquor store in Augusta. Their successors will be named at a special meeting of the Board to be held in Augusta on Saturday, January 19.

NRLB Rules for Labor in 4 Important Cases Involving 7-a

Decisions in favor of labor have been given by the National Labor Relations Board in four important cases.

In the cases of the Los Angeles Railway Corporation and the Los Angeles Motor Coach Company, the board ruled that both had violated Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act by interfering with the organization of employes and refusing to bargain collectively. Los Angeles traction employes have been on strike.

The board warned the employing lines that unless the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes is recognized as the employes' exclusive bargaining agency, the case will be referred to the Compliance division of the NRA for appropriate action.

The board found the company guilty of interfering with the self-organization of the employes, and impaired their rights of collective bargaining and refused to bargain collectively with their employes.

The board charged that the companies had bargained with the Los Angeles Street Railway Employe Association after the street car employes had designated the Amalgamated Association as their exclusive bargaining agency.

In the cases of two Brooklyn, N. Y., fur dressing concerns, the board found that the employers violated the right of their employes to bargain collectively by closing down their plants and moving them to points outside of New York City to escape collective bargaining agreements.

The companies are the Globe Gabbe Corporation and the Shuster Gabbe Corporation. They were ordered to reinstate those of their employes who desire work at the new locations and to recognize and bargain collectively with their unionized employes.

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PROSPECT GOOD FOR PASSAGE OF LABOR BILLS THIS YEAR

Addition of Progressives in Maine Legislature, and Broadening Out of Those Members Who a Few Years Ago Were Termed "Hard-Boiled," Makes Outlook Encouraging.

Legislative Agent Clarence R. Burgess Says State Federation Machinery is Ready to Start Action, and Anticipates Successful Year in Passage of Labor and Remedial Legislation—Looks Good for Establishment of State Fund Compensation Insurance Law.

"There isn't much to report on legislative matters," said Clarence R. Burgess, legislative agent for the Maine State Federation of Labor, when asked to outline his views regarding legislative matters for publication in this issue of The Labor News.

Mr. Burgess said all the bills to be presented by the State Federation are now ready, and that he expects a conference to committees, when he and other representatives of trade unions from various parts of the State will argue in their behalf at public hearings.

Mr. Burgess feels rather optimistic regarding the passage of labor and remedial legislation at the present session of the Legislature. With the addition of a number of liberal members elected at the last election, and an apparent change of attitude on the part of some legislators who, a few years ago, were classed as "hard-boiled", the chances for advancing State Branch bills, he believes, are better this year than at any previous session.

He mentioned in particular the action of the special commission named to study the question of unemployment insurance, and announcement to the effect that its report will be "transmitted to act." There is the consolation, however, in this report, that the commission sees the possibility of Federal action along this line and because of this, it deems any other kind of report of no avail.

"Of course," Mr. Burgess states, "it would have sounded better if the commission had been more considerate in its report and at least given an idea that they were in favor of some form of unemployment insurance. To some members of the commission, it is thought anticipated action of the Federal government was a mighty slick way to get out from under, and not commit themselves."

Hope for Passage of State Fund Compensation Act

State Branch officials are strongly hoping that the bill to place Workmen's Compensation Insurance under a State Fund plan will pass at this session. Officials of other State Federations, these including Massachusetts in particular, where similar bills have been before the Legislature for more than 25 years, are of the strong belief that a State Fund plan will become law this year. The bill passed the Massachusetts House last year, but was defeated in the Senate. Radical changes which greatly altered the complexion of the Senate this year, gives reason to believe there will be little difficulty in passing it.

Volumes of evidence were presented at hearings held last year in Massachusetts to demonstrate the feasibility

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PRESIDENT GREEN OFFERS PROGRAM FOR WORKING OUT UNEMPLOYMENT INS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5 (ILNS).—Standards for unemployment insurance legislation, designed to assure real protection for the unemployed worker, were outlined by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in a message to affiliated organizations.

President Green emphasized that unemployment insurance laws should be compulsory, should have the widest possible coverage and provide for equal representation of labor in the management of unemployment benefits.

He recommended that affiliated unions support legislation which would include the following provisions:

1. The measure should be compulsory.

2. Coverage should be as wide as possible, including all industrial and manufacturing establishments hiring three or more persons. The coverage should include mines, wholesale and retail trade, all transportation, communication, forestry, fisheries and should exclude domestic workers, laborers engaged in agriculture, professional persons, government employes.

3. (A sum equal to 5 per cent of the payroll should be paid into an unemployment reserve fund by employing concerns, to be administered by public agencies. Employes shall make no additional monetary contributions.

4. Benefits should be a specific amount over a definite period of time —that is, on a contractual basis, as a right inherent in employment. The amount shall be upon a basis of 50 per cent of the normal weekly wage but not less than $15. Payments shall begin with the second week of unemployment and continue for twenty-six weeks in any year. Part-time employment to be compensated by partial benefits.

5. Labor and management should be represented in the management of unemployment benefits through joint advisory committees with equal representation for the two interests.

6. Public employment exchanges are essential in the administration of unemployment benefits.

7. Unemployment means inability of a person capable of and willing to work, to find and obtain employment in his regular work, or other work for which he is reasonably fitted. No person should be required to accept work under the following provision:

(a) If the wages, hours and conditions offered are less favorable to the employe than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or are such as tend to depress wages and working conditions;

(c) If acceptance of such employment would abridge or limit the right of the employe under Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act to refrain from joining a labor organization or association of workmen, or to retain membership in and observe the rules of any such organizations or association;

(d) Workers who quit work without good cause or who are discharged for misconduct shall not thereby forfeit benefits beyond a reasonable period.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES VAST PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM; SAYS STATES MUST CARE FOR THEIR OWN UNEMPLOYED

Congress is in session and has listened to the long-heralded message of President Roosevelt. The dominant note of that message is the emphasis laid upon the necessity of the Government providing work, instead of doles, for the great masses of unemployed citizens. Everything else appears to be subordinated to that compelling problem.

As a means to that end, the President recommends a broad and expansive policy of permanent public works of a self-liquidating nature, or of such a character as to be of unquestionable public necessity and benefit. Such works include slum clearances, removal of grade crossings, power developments and beneficial plans for agriculture.

Public improvement projects, it was declared, should be such as to entail a large amount of labor and should be selected so as not to unduly compete with private enterprises. Furthermore, work of this kind should be so planned as to permit of its gradual termination in proportion as private enterprise enters the field of like effort. States and communities are warned that they must prepare to take care of a million and a half of unemployables (the physically or mental unfit, commercially) who are now being carried on the Government payrolls.

Aside from this one direct statement on labor and unemployment, the message was very general in its proposals and without specific recommendations upon many of the acute problems of the hour. The inference is that Congress will be tacitly invited to formulate its own program in the line of general legislation, aside from the main question of unemployment, as directly dealt with by the President.

PORTLAND

PORTLAND CENTRAL LABOR UNION STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR INCREASING NUMBER OF LOCAL UNIONS IN FOLD

Elects Officers, With Leslie M. Bragdon, President of Motion Picture Operators' Local, as President, and Transacts Other Business of Importance at Semi-Monthly Meeting

Portland Central Labor Union, at its meeting held Wednesday, January 2nd, elected Lester M. Bragdon of Motion Picture Operators' Local 458, as president, and the following other officers:

Vice-President, Thomas J. Magner, Printing Pressmen's Local 22; secretary, Ernest C. McDonald, Street Railway Employes' Division 714; treasurer, Ernest L. Frank, Sheet Metal Workers and Roofers' Union; sergeant-at-arms, Alphonse F. Corbin, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Trustees—E. H. Sylvester, Carpenters' 517; H. W. Ingram, Typographical 66, and Daniel Woods, Printing Pressmen's 22.

The newly-elected officers were installed by Delegate John Burchill, who in a few well-chosen words extended best wishes for a successful administration.

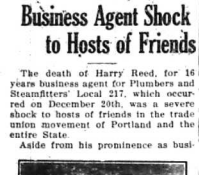
Resolutions of condolence were passed and ordered sent Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union, No. 217, concerning the death of their Business Agent, Harry Reid.

Several other important measures were acted upon and efforts will be made to get all unions not affiliated to join the Central Labor Union in the near future.

Death of Plumbers' Business Agent Shock to Hosts of Friends

The death of Harry Reed, for 16 years business agent for Plumbers and Steamfitters' Local 217, which occurred on December 20th, was a severe shock to hosts of friends in the trade union movement of Portland and the entire State.

Aside from his prominence as busi-



THE LATE HARRY REED

ness representative of his local union for the past six years, the deceased had been a delegate to the Portland Central Labor Union for 12 years, during which he held various offices, and also served as vice-president of the Maine State Federation of Labor several terms.

Mr. Reed, who was greatly respected by all with whom he came in contact, was a consistent worker for the cause of Labor in Portland, and his advice was sought by many on trade union matters. He was brilliant as an adviser and a vigorous and capable debater, and his work in conferences resulted in numerous victories for the local Labor movement.

His ability had often been recognized by employers, and he had been offered lucrative positions but he always preferred to stick to union affairs, seemingly being more desirous of working for the interests of the members of his local union than to better his own conditions.

He was born in this city on May 1, 1879, and learned the steamfitting trade, and was also a licensed engineer and operator of stationary engines. In addition to his Labor affiliations, he was a member of the Portland Lodge of Elks, the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

The funeral services were held from Hay & Peabody undertaking parlors. The rites of both the Elks and Masons were held in addition to the regular services. The funeral was attended by hundreds of his friends, and their many floral pieces testified to the popularity in which he was held. Burial was at Evergreen Cemetery.

Vice-President Thomas Magner, Secretary Frank C. McDonald and Trustee E. H. Sylvester represented the Central Labor Union at the funeral.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED! LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT; THAT TELLS THE STORY!

State Criticised Because of Long Hours Worked by Liquor Store Men

Much criticism has been heard during the past few days regarding the long hours which managers and clerks in State liquor stores are compelled to work.

[illegible] authorities are setting a bad example in this respect, it is contended, and this encouragement [illegible] employers in private industry who are not bound by law to observe working hours for their employes to do so.

According to information revealed a few days ago, those employed are required to work from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m., which in itself is a nine-hour day, and three additional hours on Saturday, which makes it a 12-hour day.

There is a tendency to believe that members of the commission, if left to fix the hours of those employed in liquor stores, would have made the hours shorter, but that some hidden hand, with political influence, is responsible for this situation.

If there is one commission in the State that should be free from political influence, it is this one, and all kinds of trouble can be expected if it is made the foot-ball of politicians.

As all possible efforts are being made by the government, through the NRA, to spread employment, the nine-hour day—with a 12-hour day on Saturday—is a direct violation of the spirit of the Recovery Act, and this situation calls for immediate remedy.

Motion Picture Op'rs to Hold Annual Banquet Sunday

Much interest is manifested by members of Motion Picture Operator's Local 458 over their coming annual banquet and ladies night, which is to be held on Sunday evening, January 20th.

The excellent time enjoyed by members of Local 458, with their wives and friends at these annual affairs, have left deep and lasting impressions and next Sunday's occasion is looked forward to with much interest.

Members of Local 458 are also showing much interest in the candidacy of their president, Lester M. Bragdon, as a member of the Portland City Council. President Bragdon, who is also president of the Portland Central Labor Union, has established an enviable record as a consistent and hard-working trade unionist and is deserving of the undivided support of every member of organized labor in Portland.

The result of the annual election of officers, which was held at the meeting on January 5th, follows:

President, Lester M. Bragdon; vice-president, Harry W. Boynton; recording secretary, George E. Francis; financial secretary and treasurer, Warren D. F. Moore.

Trustees—Maurice Eaton, Earl Ham and Warren D. F. Moore.

Meetings of Local 458 are held in Carpenters' Hall, 453 Congress street, on the first Sunday of every month.

Do not leave what you can do to somebody else to do. That is what weakens the union. The only way in which to strengthen a union is to increase its activity and augment its membership. When every member tries to do his or her bit the union invariably grows and gets stronger and better able to fight the battles of labor effective-

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Musicians' Local 364 Elects Charles E. Hicks President

Portland Musicians' Association, No. 364, at its regular monthly meeting held Sunday afternoon, January 7th,

CHARLES E. HICKS
President, Portland Musicians' Association, No. 364

in the Chandler Band Room, elected Charles E. Hicks president and the following other officers:

The election of secretary-treasurer which was contested between former President P. J. Storey and Wendell Doherty, resulted in a tie vote, and another election is to be held in the near future to decide the matter.

Vice-president, Leonard C. Hall; trustees, C. M. Brooks, Fred A. Corliss and Bernard L. Greely.

The union voted to establish head quarters, with offices and recreation room, in the Baxter Building.

781 Typo. Locals Vote to Limit Work Week to 40 Hours

Woodruff Randolph, secretary of the International Typographical Union, announced at Indianapolis headquarters during the week that 781 locals of the organization will be affected by a referendum decision to prohibit affiliated unions from making a contract for more than 40 hours a week.

Under the existing system, he explained, local unions in newspaper offices are limited to a maximum of 48 hours a week, while those in commercial plants have the 40-hour maximum. Most newspaper unions have been operating on a 45-hour week basis, he said.

The new ruling will go into effect January 1.

The international organization by the same vote, made it possible for local unions, if they desire, to levy up to 3 per cent of salaries for unemployment relief. The limit has been 1 per cent.

A proposal to increase the salaries of the first and second vice-presidents of the organization was defeated by a vote of 31-814 to 11,350.

The union also accepted an amendment to its constitution to include a form of charter which will be granted local units. The vote on that question was 24,277 to 14,450.

Boston & Maine R. R. Announces Re-opening of Repair Shops

Distinctly encouraging as an indication of the improvement in railroad transportation recovery is the report of the re-opening of repair shops in several cities served by the Boston & Maine. At Billerica, where repair shops have been closed down for the past six months, work has been resumed on a fairly large scale, over 400 men being recalled to their jobs. Other points affected were Concord and Keene, N. H.

More than the mere fact that this re-employment spells much good for the communities affected and for the common carriers is the feeling that the railroad managements of different rail lines are beginning to wake up. They have been lying down and practically yielding the field of passenger transportation to the buses and automobiles. The corner has now been turned. Fast, superior railroad passenger service, comfortable and secure, is now being offered the traveling public in increasingly intensified degree. The public will be pleased and gratified accordingly.

Watkins' Annual

Sanitone Demonstration

SPECIALS

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

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DRESS 1.15 Reg. $1.50

PLAIN 1-PC. 2 FOR 2.00

Sanitone cleansed and retextured.

ROOM SIZE

RUGS 2.50

Dusted — Washed — Resized

TO OUT OF TOWN FOLKS

The parcel post brings our service right to your door. We pay return mail charges.

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604 FOREST AVE., PORTLAND

Prov. Carmen Elect H. B. MacFadgen to Succeed Barry as Sec.

Providence, Rhode Island, Jan. 11—The office of Financial Secretary of Street Carmen's Union, Division 618, which has been filled temporarily for several months by Business Agent John M. McConnell, since the resignation of Ernest J. Barry, was assumed by Hector B. MacFadgen on January 1st.

Mr. MacFadgen was elected at the semi-monthly meeting held in Eagles Hall on Thursday evening, December 6th, to fill out the unexpired term until the next election of the Division.

Mr. MacFadgen has been an active member of the division for many years and is highly respected by the entire membership. His new duties will occupy his entire time, and with President John T. Burns and Business Agent McConnell will have charge of the organization's office at headquarters in the Industrial Trust Building.

Distilling Co. Hires "Substantial" Portion of Union Labor

Emil Schwarzhaupt, president of the Bernheim Distilling Co., in a copy of a letter sent to the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., received by the Portland Central Labor Union and read at the January 2nd meeting, said "At no time has this company discriminated in any way against union labor, and I doubt that there has ever been a time when a 'substantial' proportion of the labor employed by us in construction work has not been by union labor."

It is evident Mr. Schwarzhaupt is of the opinion that giving organized labor a "substantial" portion of his work is all that is required to win the good graces of the Labor movement, and that it is O. K. for him to give the other portion of his work to non-union labor.

In this, the president of the Bernheim Distilling Co. is doing little more than any other open shop concern does, as companies operating under this system boast of the fact that they do not discriminate against union labor.

In his communication, Mr. Schwarzhaupt attempts to strengthen his bonds of friendship for organized labor by referring to the fact that the late Samuel Gompers was a friend of his, and in whose ability and ideals he had great faith, and that he is in complete accord with President Roosevelt's policy of "giving both labor, as such, and the unions, a fair break."

Another statement which is given much emphasis is that which refers to the fact that the concern is not unappreciative of the powerful support given by the A. F. of L. to the successful campaign for the repeal of the 18th Amendment.

Notwithstanding all this, the concern believes it is doing its bounden duty toward organized labor by awarding a "substantial" part of its work to union men.

As this is in line with the greatly heralded policy of the average employer, there was nothing contained in the letter that gave any reason to believe that the Bernheim Co. is putting itself to much bother to cooperate with the Labor movement for the part it took in bringing about repeal of the 18th amendment.

Textile Unions Advised to Affiliate With C. F. U. and State Branch

Providence, Rhode Island, Jan. 11—A communication received from President Thomas F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, and read at the January 2nd meeting of the Central Federated Union, stated he had strongly advised all Rhode Island local unions to affiliate with the C. F. U. and the State Federation of Labor.

Mr. McMahon said he fully realizes the importance regarding this form of cooperation and that the international union is very persistent that all affiliated locals will make part of central bodies and State Federations.

Of the 11 local unions in Providence, it was said at the meeting, only one is affiliated with the C. F. U., and following the receipt of President McMahon's encouraging letter, the Organizing Committee is planning to call on all locals and invite them to become affiliated.

Ward Baking Co. Is Ordered to Re-instate Discharged Employes

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11 (ILNS)—Reinstatement of three employes and their reimbursement for wages lost from the date of a ruling by the Regional Labor Board were required of the Ward Baking Company, New York City, in a decision by the National Labor Relations Board, announced here.

The company was found to have violated Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act at its Bronx plant by discharging Louis Helberg, Robert Gildea and Wilhelm Kuhnle, because of their union membership and activities.

The enforcement provision in the decision calls for an offer of full reinstatement of Helberg, Gildea and Kuhlne with payment of wages lost after October 11, 1934, the date on which the Regional Labor Board made its recommendations. Failure to comply within 10 days of December 20 will make the company liable to citation to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Federal Government.

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

CCC of Assistance in the Development of Young Manhood

Of all the Governmental agencies called into being as remedial agents in assisting the nation back to recovery, none is more important than the Civilian Conservation Corps. In the first place, this practical and salutary organization is a direct aid in preserving and promoting the normal and advantageous physical and moral development of our young manhood. Young men simply cannot exist as mere stationary objects. They have life, blood energy and a vivid and restless imagination. Just how many actual or potential Dillingers and other outlaws have been nipped in the bud by the humane and timely intervention of the CCC may never be known. But it can easily be realized that it has been a godsend to the young men thus aided, to their immediate family and to the Nation as a whole.

The stated desire of the Administration to enlarge and continue this great agency for our youthful citizens rehabilitation cannot be too strongly commended. It is especially gratifying that prominent at the head of the CCC is that master manager of men

ROBERT C. FECHNER

and affairs, Robert C. Fechner, one of Labor's outstanding generals, and under whose consummate matter of fact and hard-headed common sense policies the success of the organization, as such, has been assured.

In time of war, the energies of the Nation are divided into two classes, the combatant forces and the industrial army. What we need is an industrial army to provide and care for themselves and for their dependents. The CCC is the first advance step in this direction.

Gulf Refining Co. Attacks the NRA

Attacking the NRA as unconstitutional, the Gulf Refining Company has filed a demurrer in U. S. District Court in Philadelphia, seeking dismissal of the criminal indictment returned against the company by a Federal grand jury on December 6th.

The indictment, containing 72 counts, charges the company with violation of the wages and hour provisions of the code covering the industry.

STEVENS' LINEN WORKERS SETTLE STRIKE UNDER AGREEMENT CONFORMING WITH SECTION 7-a OF THE RECOVERY ACT

Pact Provides Against Discriminations and is to Continue For Six Months—If Differences Arise Which Cannot be Settled Locally, Reference to State Board for Adjudication is Provided For.

Dudley, Massachusetts, Jan. 11—Congratulations from all parts of the Central Massachusetts district are being extended to President Walter Kenosky and his splendid corps of assistants who have been fighting assiduously to gain recognition for Local 2384 at the Stevens Linen Mills in Dudley where more than 450 members have been on strike during the past six weeks.

According to all who kept in touch with the strike, it was proclaimed as one of the best ever conducted by a trade union, and when the final settlement was voted upon at last Sunday's meeting, the proud boast was made that not a single member had deserted the ranks of the strikers, nor had any at any time signified their intention of returning to work, except by a majority vote of the union.

Except for the trouble caused by State troopers, who, it was reported on several occasions had manhandled innocent people, the strike was a peaceful one. A picketing line of several hundred took their place every day and by this means were in a position to take actual count of who and how many strikebreakers passed in through the mill gates. At no time during the six-weeks' strike was there any belief, according to union officials, that the force of strikebreakers were of the productive kind, and this gave encouragement to the entire force of strikers to hold out to the bitter end.

As the result of this fine exhibition of consistent unionism, Local 2384 has won a signal victory, principal of which is recognition of the union, with a guarantee that there will be no discrimination against any who took part in the strike, and that all grievances which cannot be settled locally, will be referred to the State Board of Arbitration for adjudication.

Much satisfaction was expressed by Vice-President Frank J. Gorman, in Webster last Sunday, over the splendid morale maintained by the entire membership during the strike, and when about acquainted with the terms of settlement, personally complimented President Kenosky, whom he referred to as a capable leader and felt certain he was one whose services can be depended upon to prove beneficial to the entire Labor movement.

The Labor News joins with all local unions in the Central Massachusetts district in extending congratulations to officers and members of Local 2384, and wish for them peace and success through their new agreement with their employers.

"BUSINESS OUTLOOK BEST SINCE 1931," IS OPTIMISTIC STATEMENT ISSUED DURING WEEK BY BUSINESS STATISTICS FIRM

In its weekly summary of the general business situation the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, currently comments as follows:

"The new year will open with the outlook for busfness relatively the most favorable since 1931. Confidence has definitely improved during the past several months, business men and Government officials are manifesting a greater cooperative spirit. The labor problem, although far from solved, is showing signs of clarifying. Inflation fears have been allayed for the present. Earlier apprehension that the profit incentive was threatened has been largely removed, and the Administration's plans and objectives are more clearly defined than at any time since the inception of the New Deal.

"This should not be construed as a forecast of a sharp upturn in industrial activity during early future months. Too many uncertainties still exist, particularly with respect to Government spending, the budget, taxes and the threat of radical legislation at the coming session of Congress to warrant the conclusion that a recovery of more than moderate proportions will be witnessed.

"In the main, however, there is basis for tempered optimism. Business now has largely adjusted itself to the increased costs and other changes necessitated by the New Deal. Moreover, the foundation for a substantial revival of activity has been established as a result of the tremendous amount of replacement demand which has accumulated during the depression.

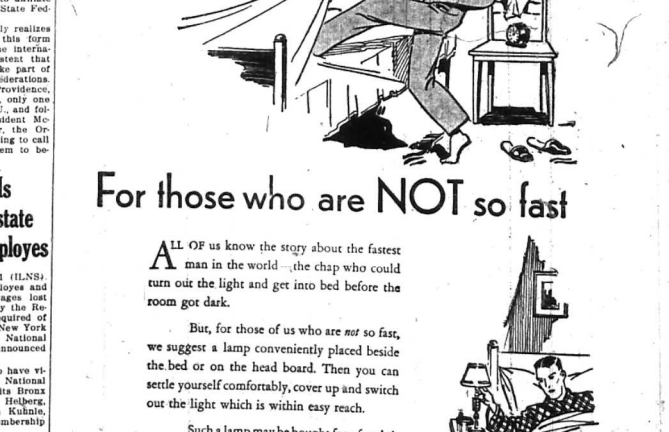
"Thus, business is in a position to forge ahead. Much depends upon the future policies of the Government, particularly in its efforts to stimulate the flow of private credit. Prospects that the Administration will follow more conservative lines in attempting to solve the major problems with which it is faced provide definite encouragement."

Oil Corporation is Fined $7500 for Overworking Employes

New York City, Jan. 11 (ILNS)—The Concord Oil Corporation, of Brooklyn, in the persons of Leon and Sidney S. Steinberg, pleaded guilty in Federal court to charges of violating the NRA code for the oil industry and were fined $7,500.

The complaint alleged that all employes were worked more than 40 hours a week, and that one was worked 113 hours one week.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR



For those who are NOT so fast

ALL OF us know the story about the fastest man in the world—the chap who could turn out the light and get into bed before the room got dark.

But, for those of us who are *not* so fast, we suggest a lamp conveniently placed beside the bed or on the head board. Then you can settle yourself comfortably, cover up and switch out the light which is within easy reach.

Such a lamp may be bought for a few dollars and costs only a fraction of a cent a night to burn. Isn't the convenience worth more than this?

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Central Maine Power Company

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LEWISTON-AUBURN

LEWISTON-AUBURN BENEFITS IN GOV'T WORK TO TUNE OF NEARLY $150,000 AT COST TO CITY OF BUT $50,000

Building Mechanics and Other Workers in Twin Cities Are Recipients of Considerable Work as Result of CWA, FERA and PWA Projects—Private Construction of Homes and Other Projects Brought District to Forefront in Industrial Activity.

It has been generally admitted that anything in the shape of national economic recovery must be largely dependent upon the requisition of activity in the building trades. With this idea in mind there has been, from the first an active and determined effort on the part of the National government to give point and impetus to this branch of industry. This has been concretely evidenced by the Better Housing Program of the Federal Administration at Washington which began the new year by exceeding the two hundred million mark in the value of modernization and repair work executed under that system. Also, in cooperation with the Government, more than $50,000,000 has been loaned by private concerns for this purpose. From all parts of the United States come encouraging reports of the progress of the campaign which started its activities only five months ago.

Stimulating Effect

In company with other cities, Lewiston has felt the stimulating effect of this governmental aid and encouragement. It was stated by Mayor Wiseman that the work which had already been accomplished under the CWA and other similar agencies would have required over a score of years if the city had been obliged to bear the entire burden of expense.

However, from the fact that Lewiston has received almost $150,000 of Federal aid for miscellaneous projects this has been a boon, not only for the corporate city but for the large numbers of men who have thereby been able to procure employment. What this means to the business and social life of the community is not difficult to imagine. By such financial assistance it has been possible to carry out large projects in the improvement of sewer and water projects, two vital factors in the health and progress of any community.

Among the larger building jobs that have helped to provide work for the building trades during 1934 are the Saints Peter and Paul church; the Walton school in Auburn; the St. Louis school in Beth Abraham synagog, and the Dupont bakery. The above Sts. Peter and Paul church, it might be said, will cost $725,000 and will take practically a year to complete, making the work run well into December, 1935. When completed, it will be the largest edifice of its kind in Maine and the second largest in New England.

Auburn has not been faring so badly in the general program of construction and rehabilitation. Well over $100,000 has been received in Federal funds for miscellaneous building and general municipal construction improvements. Such projects include sub-fire stations, pumping station, water mains and sewer extensions, reforestation and allied activities. All of these enterprises are of primary community value and their completion adds materially to the substantial corporate assets of the municipality.

Seeing is believing, and with this evidence before their eyes, the citizens of these two communities cannot but find themselves in accord with the general Federal program of stimulating the building trade and the work of general physical rehabilitation or construction of municipal projects essential to the health and convenience of the public.

Extensive Preparations for Street Carmen's Annual Dance

The annual concert, entertainment and dance of Division 721 of the Street Railway Employes' Union of Lewiston-Auburn will be held next month, according to an announcement by the committee in charge, but since a decision has not been reached about one of two halls under consideration, the date will not be announced until the end of the week.

ROBERT R. GODDARD
President, Division 721, Street Railway Employes' Union of Lewiston-Auburn

President Robert R. Goddard of Division 721, whose home is in Auburn, expects that this year's social event of the organization will break new attendance records, judging by the program being arranged and the interest manifested in the affair by the general public. Funds raised through this entertainment are used for needy members, sick relief and other worthy purposes.

Henry Sirois is to be the floor manager for the concert, entertainment and ball, and his associates on the committee, of which President Goddard is honorary chairman, are Thomas McDonough, Dana McCarthy and John Gainey.

Stage Employes and Motion Picture Op'rs Elect New Officers

At a largely attended meeting of Local 624, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Nathan Egan; vice-president, Earl N. Bracey; recording and financial secretary, C. C. Griffin; treasurer, Walter Trider; business agent, Frank Martin.

Important communications from the international union, which included new by-laws and rules enacted at the annual convention, and also a report of the New England convention recently held in Springfield, Mass., were received and made part of the union's records.

Meetings of Local 624 are held on the first Friday of the month.

PAINTERS' LOCAL 952 ENTERS STRONG PROTEST AGAINST USE OF MACHINES ON PAINTING WORK AT POST OFFICE

Officials Charge That More Than 50 Per Cent of the Work Was Done by Spraying Machines, and That Men Were Paid 50 Cents an Hour—Claim Contractors Chiseled and That Spirit of NRA to Spread Work Was Grossly Violated.

When the contract for building the new Post Office in Lewiston was awarded, building mechanics and all organized Labor—as well as local merchants—felt enthusiastic, believing that the job was going to go a long way toward relieving unemployment, and as a consequence would prove most helpful to all concerned.

But, as it has turned out, this project has been a great disappointment—this applying in particular to the painting, which, according to Business Agent Auguste Lajoie of Painters Local 952, more than 50 per cent of this has been done by using sprayers, and that wages paid for this class of work was not more than 50 cents an hour.

When the contract was awarded, all were of the opinion that conditions under which the Post Office would be erected were to be the same as all other PWA jobs. That is, that all work was to be done at prevailing wage rates, and that spraying machines were to be excluded.

Contractor Flouts President's "New Deal"

"We understood," said Mr. Lajoie, in a communication in part as protested to the executive board of the Maine State Federation of Labor that President Roosevelt in his New Deal had promised that everything was to be done to give employment to as many people as possible.

Imagine our surprise, when, instead of engaging salried workers to do the painting, the sub-contractor put on his smearing tactics and resorted to the use of spraying machines in this operation alone, which it had been estimated would have given three or four men 100 days' work at $1.20 an hour, the work of rubbing, varnishing and water-coloring was done by machines with unskilled mechanics, who were paid no more than 50 cents an hour.

"All possible means were taken," Mr. Lajoie said, "to get a square deal on this project. Letters were written to the contractor in Chicago, but without avail, practically all correspondence having been ignored except one in which we were told our men would be employed. But this proved to be a fiasko, and the two men they hired were placed on top-speed, being required to draw a sash in 15 minutes, and unable to keep up with this slave-driving schedule, were compelled to quit.

Federal Authorities Good in "Buck-Passing"

"Our next move was to apply for relief from Federal authorities," Mr. Lajoie said, "and for a time this gave us considerable encouragement. We were received cordially, with promises that our complaints, which were considered just, would receive full consideration. But, much to our dismay, nothing came from this. There was buck-passing from one source to another, and the result is that a job on which we expected a goodly number of our members would find relief after having been unemployed for several years, got an awful gypping."

Mr. Lajoie expressed much satisfaction, however, over the courteous and painstaking manner in which Special Agent Cummings of Boston acted at his request. The latter, he said, spent two days in which he made a thorough investigation of the complaints and left for Boston with seven affidavits showing violations of contract. He said the complaints would be forwarded to Washington after having been submitted to his boss, a Mr. Berry, but we never heard any more concerning this investigation.

Chiseling Methods Galore

"We had been made many promises by all whom we contacted, these including the chief engineer and supervintendent, as well as Federal authorities, but as the job is nearing completion, we have only the satisfaction of having been the victims of buck-passing, and the loss of work through the chiseling methods of sub-contractors, who will profit from the difference in wages which they should have paid, according to estimates furnished the government, and the measly stipend paid to unskilled workers."

Members of Local 952 are greatly put out over this incident and are wondering if the President, who, with the best intentions, inaugurated his great re-employment program isn't being gypped by subordinates who, according to experience in Lewiston, are professionals in the art of buck passing.

Officers of Painters' Local 952 elected at the last annual meeting, are as follows: President, J. Kerwin; vice-president, W. Woodsome; recording secretary, R. E. Jaquin; financial secretary and treasurer, Auguste Lajoie; sergeant-at-arms, Fred Jean; trustees and auditors, C. Gaumont and H. Decker.

Meetings of Local 952 are held at 31 Lisbon street, on the fourth Thursday of the month, and the telephone number is 1705-M.

Kentucky Colonel Sees Prosperity if Workers Have Sufficient Income

One of the real liberals among our industrial leaders is Colonel Wood F. Axton, of Louisville, Ky., president of the Axton-Fisher Co., manufacturers of Spuds, 20-Grand and other union made cigarettes and tobacco, who has aggressively insisted that we cannot have a return of prosperity until the producing class of workers have sufficient income to buy back the products of labor.

With this main thought in mind, Colonel Axton recently made a speech at Carrollton, Ky., tobacco festival, which was received with approval in Washington by many leading exponents of the New Deal. This famed Kentucky Colonel who has consistently stood out for a square deal for the tobacco growers regardless of the consequences to him or his company, said:

"The leaders in the AAA are honest, earnest men and not politicians. I would urge your continued cooperation with these men. The farming classes have been let down by too much profit-taking by the industrialists. It is no wonder that the game has been broken up. The country can not have prosperity unless the producing class gets enough to buy back the products of its labor."

GORMAN BRANDS AS LIE STORY THAT SOUTHBRIDGE STRIKE IS COMMUNISTIC AT MEETING HELD IN WEBSTER, MASS.

Introduced as the "Little General," Mr. Gorman Gave a History of the General Strike, Its Purposes and Results, Which Kept More Than 4,000 Workers Keyed Up to Highest Pitch of Enthusiasm—Declares Another Strike Will Be Called Unless Employers Act in Accordance With Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act.

Webster, Mass., Jan. 1 (Special).—Declaring that a newspaper story to the effect that the Southbridge strike was dominated by Communists, was an abominable lie and that stories of this kind are printed for no other purpose than to bring sympathy to mill owners, was one of many important points discussed by Frank J. Gorman, vice-president and chairman of the strike committee of the United Textile Workers of America, who directed the strike in September, in which more than a half-million workers participated.

Though appearing tired at first, because of the excessive duties incident upon him, Mr. Gorman soon warmed up to his subject and for more than an hour kept the more than 4,000 people in and about the City Hall, who heard his speech by means of amplifiers, keyed up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Delivers Message to Massachusetts Workers

"You are entitled to know what we officers of the international union are doing," he said. "We are your servants, and my mission here today is to give an account of my stewardship as one of the principal officials of your international union.

"Notwithstanding the many colorful newspaper stories which have distorted facts concerning our general strike, and the Southbridge and Dudley situation, we are making excellent progress. Through our splendid success in having demonstrated to employers the possibility of having more than half a million join our general strike when they challenged us with a statement that not more than 10,000 would go on strike, we satisfied them that the workers had been determined and wouldn't alter this attitude until employers came to their senses and willingly talk over matters which concern the workers. Had they done this prior to last September, there wouldn't have been any general strike. It was their stubbornness and their feeling of confidence regarding our inability to succeed in a general strike, that made them 'cocky' and caused them to defy us in this effort.

"But we won a great victory, and no one realizes it more than those employers who fought us at every turn during the general strike, and those recalcitrant individuals who are stubborn and haven't as yet been educated to realize that our organization is built on a strong foundation and cannot, as its former years, be destroyed at their will.

"Weak-Kneed Members

"Of course, if we have weak-kneed members in our organization, you find them in all walks of life. Men who are commonly called 'suckers,' and who as a rule spy on the unions and report the activities of certain leaders of the employes, who become victims of the boss thereafter.

"If these suckers, spies, front-office men or others who seek to elevate their own interests at the expense of others workers, only knew how they are hated and how they are usually marked by the bosses as unreliable, they would act differently. It is this kind of men who, during the past month or more, have aided the bosses and the troopers in their efforts to break the strikes in Southbridge and Dudley. Because of this, their past records should be carefully studied as for the most part they have been following up this miserable and contemptible business for many years."

Mr. Gorman took occasion to deny newspaper stories to the effect that he or any other U. T. W. official had ordered the Southbridge strikers to terminate the strike and go back to work. When a settlement comes, he said, it will be negotiated by authorized officials of the Southbridge local. He said officials of the U. T. W. A. do not order strikes discontinued unless the local union has violated rules and called the strike without its being sanctioned. The Southbridge situation was given full sanction, Mr. Gorman declared, and as before stated, "it won't be settled unless by a vote of the union."

The Shorter Work Week

Referring to the shorter work-week, Mr. Gorman said the organization is strong for the general adoption of the 30-hour week in the industry, as it has been estimated by experts that under this system sufficient goods could be produced to take care of the domestic demand and that there would be left seven or eight per cent to care for the foreign trade.

He said there is absolutely no necessity for the 80-hour production week. Shorter hours would put from a quarter to a half-million people to work in the industry and this would result in increased purchasing power, and would help materially in putting the country on a rapid recovery basis.

"Who do you suppose has benefitted from the difference in price from $1.25 to $2.75 for woolen goods?" he asked. "Retailers tell us they have to pay accordingly, and it is a sure thing consumers are not deriving any benefit. Who does, then? This can be traced directly to the manufacturers, who, in some cases, have piled up millions, but who refuse to share part of their immense profits with those who produce.

"Most manufacturers seem to be of the same opinion as the Georgia mill owner who recently told his employes that by exercising the greatest economy they could get along on $2.50 a week!"

NRA is "O. K." But Not Without Organization

Referring to the NRA, Mr. Gorman said it had accomplished much good but he said; "It won't amount to anything unless the workers are thoroughly organized. In order to bene-

FRANK J. GORMAN

fit from Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act, there must exist bona fide unions. The whole principle of the NRA is built on organization, and if this fails, it can't be kept alive.

"We don't like the codes," he said, "but we accepted these because of conditions that prevailed in the industry in the South and in some parts of the North prior to their adoption."

Mr. Gorman's reference to the "stretch-out" caused all present to pay more than ordinary attention to this portion of his speech. He said this had been the greatest curse in the industry. "Prior to the mills being organized, employers put one weaver against another to see how production could be increased. In some cases the machine load was increased 800 or 900 per cent, and the men were virtual slaves. In some instances weavers had said there had been so many machines added to their daily tasks they could not see them all.

Here, Mr. Gorman made an astounding statement, and one that should cause every manufacturer to take notice. It was while referring to the termination of the recent strike, and refusal on the part of many employers to observe the terms of the agreement.

Flouting Request of President

He said the President had asked the mill owners to take back their employes without discrimination. "Some complied with the request, while others, these including the Hallton Woolen Co., of Southbridge, and the Stevens Linen Co., of Dudley, did not. These two concerns joined other firms when the NRA went into effect in patriotically accepting the President's Re-employment Agreement. They had operated 'in the red' for several years and were glad to accept any plan by which they could get back on their feet.

"As soon as they did, however, there was a different attitude. Although being greatly helped by the government to regain their lost business, they wanted no interference on the part of the government when the time came when they could operate without its aid. As a consequence, these ungrateful mill owners have become defiant and flatly refuse to abide by their agreements regarding discriminations, the stretch-out and other

(Continued on Page 7)

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The company which by prompt payment of claims, and economical management has gained a reputation in its few short years of existence which has enabled it to double itself in 1933 and again in 1934.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS
The finest thing we know of to wish you is that you may be as happy and prosperous in 1935 as your patronage has made us in 1934.

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JANUARY, 1935

Sales Tax Unfair to Workers

Labor's Contention Regarding Scheme is Proven in Illinois, Where Workers Were Mulcted to Relieve Property Owners.

The American Federation of Labor has persistently held that the sales tax, federal, state, or municipal, is in reality nothing but a scheme to exempt the well-to-do from taxation and saddle the cost of government on those who are least able to pay.

The administration of the sales tax in Illinois confirms labor's contention. The law, which became effective July 1, 1933, provided that the proceeds for the first six months should be devoted to unemployment relief. At the expiration of that period the proceeds were used to pay the expenses of the State government, which formerly had been met by taxes against the owners of real and personal property.

The sales tax now provides the state with $36,000,000 annually, with the result that no taxes are levied on real and personal property, which has an assessed valuation of five and one-half billion dollars.

Practically all of this $36,000,000 is collected from the masses of the people of Illinois, more of whom are wage earners and persons with similar low income, while the well-to-do and rich, who are abundantly able to pay, contribute relatively nothing toward paying the expenses of the State Government, whose activities are largely consecrated to protecting the interests of the very property owners who by the sales tax have secured tax exemption for their property.

Adequate organization in bona fide trade unions of the workers in every state, and the mobilization of that organized power at the ballot box to elect legislators opposed to the sales tax, would prevent this iniquity from being saddled on those whose living standards are altogether too low to permit further decrease by this notorious form of indirect taxation.

The Outlook for 1935

Labor Is Willing to Do Its Full Share as Co-partner in Industry—But What About Business and Finance? Will Recalcitrants Continue Their Stubbornness and by This Means Interrupt Recovery?

"What will the harvest be?"

Nothing could better epitomize all the vast potentialities of the oncoming year of 1935 than the simple question in the old hymn: "What will the harvest be?" It is, of course, very evident that the idea sought to be convened is simply that the harvest will be, exactly—just what it was predetermined to be. In other words, wheat sown will return—wheat; tares and thistles—will return the like.

The year 1935 will be, in a business and economic sense, just what the leaders in those fields are now determining that it shall be. The issue is clearly drawn; the time for the onset draws nigh. Either the basic principles of the New Deal will be reaffirmed by the new Congress, assembling in January, 1935, or they will not. And over all this is the shadow and gleam of the United States Supreme Court. The shadow represents the clouds of judicial doubt, then to be resolved. The bright gleam is—the Sword of Justice, then to be wielded, perhaps to the dismemberment of some essential part of the recently created body of law comprehensively described as the New Deal.

Out of the welter of general discussion, pro and con, nothing better has appeared than the keen and dispassionate, clarifying and analytical exposition on the subject as recently broadcasted by Edward A. Filene, major scale merchant and astute political and economic commentator. To Mr. Filene, the issue is simply this: "Whether or not business will take advantage of its present opportunities and work for, and with, the Administration at Washington; or, whether business will prove stubborn and recalcitrant—and force controversial issues in the United States Supreme Court."

Should the latter august tribunal sustain the many allegations of unconstitutionality, with regard to certain phases of New Deal legislation, it would mean, he believes, a vast unsettlement of the present status of recovery, bordering on economic chaos. Also, should Congress give way to ultra-radical legislation and inflationary measures, it might have a like chaotic effort. Upon Congress and the Supreme Court does returning economic recovery depend. In any event, Mr. Filene does not look for much recovery during the first quarter of 1935.

But, let us assume that Congress insists upon its general plan of extended financial and material aid to banks, railroads and industry in general, and also to agriculture, but that the United States Supreme Court dissents in general principle from these and other features of economic control. What then?

It will probably mean that Congress will devise other remedial measures which, though Constitutional, may throw the country into a state of practical socialism. In that event, business and finance would have more to lose than anybody else. These Mammonite agencies would then find their ancient and traditional position of security swept away, in law, and would be reduced to impotence in the rising tide of national emergency.

So, business and finance should take deep and serious thought for the morrow. Not in strife and contention; not in hatred and disparagement; not in anything but patriotic and loyal support of the Government in this time of national crisis and emergency, lies their true advantage, safety and future security.

Labor is ready and willing to do its full share as a co-partner in industry. But Labor is resolved and determined that the enlightened will of Congress, as manifested in the present existing remedial labor legislation shall not, and must not, be surrendered.

There is every possibility of peace, prosperity and plenty in 1935, if those who have the largest interests at stake have the will to bring about that end. Shall it be said that the richest country in the world is barren of minds capable of wisely, justly and equitably distributing those blessings?

Explain Two Billion Dollar Loss

Advertising Expert Advises Bankers to Acquaint the Average Man With Facts Concerning This Business Through Wide-Spread Publicity.

According to a recent statement by G. Munro Hubbard, president of the advertising firm of Doremus & Co., before the Advertising Club of Boston, the bankers of the United States should launch a widespread publicity campaign to explain the nature of the banking business. He said:

"If you want the lawmakers of the country to refrain from suicidal banking legislation, you can do nothing more effective than to make millions of voters understand what a banker is and what he is not."

Mr Hubbard added that the "average man has not the faintest glimmering" of the bankers' place, function and limitations in our economic order.

Reports of United States Treasury officials state that millions of persons who deposited their savings with the bankers for safe-keeping, with very low interest rates, or no interest at all, as a guarantee of that safety, have suffered a loss of around two billion dollars through the inefficiency, crookedness and downright dishonesty of thousands of these custodians of the people's thrift.

These victimized citizens long ago made up their minds that the major function of bankers, up to the first session of Congress under Roosevelt, was to borrow billions of dollars from depositors, without proper security for repayment, loan the borrowed funds to bank directors and other business men on questionable collateral or no collateral at all, and, then, when business conditions or stock market conditions suffered a reverse, go into bankruptcy with the depositors suffering the major loss.

In case the bankers adopt Mr. Hubbard's suggestion, among the first things should be explained, and justified, are the practices by which they swindled depositors out of these two billion dollars—a crime so enormous that the recent Congress of the United States enacted a Federal law guaranteeing the safety of bank deposits up to a maximum which protects practically all of the savings which the masses place in this institutions.

Revisionists Called Selfish and Arrogant

Mine Workers' President Says C. of C. Program Reflects Activities of Business Group "Since New Deal Recharged Their Dying Batteries."

"Selfish and arrogant," is the way President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, referred to the plan proposed by the United States Chamber of Commerce for revising the NRA, which he says "is wholly in line with the policy reflected by this business group since the New Deal recharged their dying batteries."

"It is ghastly paradox that these so-called leaders who, by the stupidity of mismanagement, plunged the nation into economic collapse unequaled in modern history, should now proclaim their desire, alone and unaided, to evolve a plan for national recovery.

"They accept the assistance and the money of the government in organizing and reorganizing the shattered units of business and at the same time deny to labor the right to organize its own ranks and express itself through majority rule."

Mr. Lewis' statement came after the Chamber had announced a referendum of its members on how they felt the vital spots in the industrial recovery program should be changed. It suggested that the rules be made by industry and that the government be given the right to approve or disapprove, but not modify, these rules.

The Chamber's proposal to mute the voices of labor and government in code making, its omission to propose that labor be given a part in code administration, and the denunciation of majority rule in determining collective bargaining representation, met the American Federation of Labor's principal objections.

The Federation was not alone in its objections to the program. At least one sizable section of industry was understood to question whether an NRA built on the Chamber's suggestions would work.

Some recovery officials, too, were said to question the practicability of the program, although they declined to discuss it for publication.

Full Crews on Streamline Trains

Speedier Transportation Welcomed, But Must Conform to All Reasonable Principles of Safety.

Are the railroads going to sacrifice safety to a desire for cannon-ball speed on the new streamline passenger cars? It seems so, for already there has been a protest on the part of the president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He warns that Congress should be made aware of the danger of operating the super-speedy streamline trains without adequate crews.

Already, a bill providing for full crews on streamline railroad trains has been prepared and will be presented to Congress shortly after it convenes.

This measure of safety, which is intended to provide protection to crew and passengers alike, will require one engineer, one fireman (or assistant engineers), and one conductor on all trains. Passenger trains of less than five cars would require one brakeman and those of more than five cars, two brakemen. Proportionate manning is specified in the case of freight trains.

It would be a pity if the railroads should be so very unwise as to kill their passengers through skimping on the train crew personnel. The public will gladly welcome the speedy new service, but it must conform to all reasonable principles of safety. The train crews are the ones best competent to judge that matter. They not only have a knowledge of the business but daily risk their mortal lives in the fulfillment of their hazardous tasks.

Keep the Government Out of Business

So Says Railroad Executive After Receiving Government Aid to the Tune of $200,000,000!

In the year just ended, PWA has made work loans to railroads totaling $193,236,000. This money has not gone to pay old debts out of new ones. It has been spent by the railroads to make improvements which have put considerable men to work. The Pennsylvania, for example, has practically completed the electrification of its lines between New York and Washington with the money loaned by the PWA. Several roads have bought new stream-line trains from the same source.

Indeed, it may be said that most of the advances in railroading in the last few years have been financed by Uncle Sam. When Leonor F. Loree demands that the government shall get out of the railroad business, he is calling for something that his railroad colleagues would find desperately embarrassing.

But the details of the use of this money are not sufficient. It is said to have produced 150,000,000 man-hours of work. This means that each man-hour of work cost the government about $1.28. The average wage paid in this work is probably not more than one-third of that sum. There is too large a spread to be left unexplained.

If this is the best we can do with relief funds, we shall go ahead. The loans to the railroads have been productive of a great deal of good, and if the expense can be shown to be necessary, there will be little complaint. But with 10,000,000 persons still out of work, it is necessary to see that each dollar goes as far as possible.

NRA Leaders Proud of Accomplishments

Hope Expressed That Congress Will Revise and Extend Recovery Act Beyond Expiration Date.

The National Recovery Administration has just issued a statement reviewing the first year and a half of the two-year span given the NRA, claiming a maximum of efficiency for its widespread code structure.

Chief among definite accomplishments affecting labor are: Elimination of child labor and curtailment of home work; establishment of the principle of a limited work-week and minimum rates of pay; decrease of industrial unemployment and augmented wage purchasing power; curtailment of the use of wage cutting in price competition.

These accomplishments, insofar as they have actually been made, are indeed commendable. They afford sound justification for the establishment of the NRA as an original experiment in industrial recovery and industrial progress. President Roosevelt truly deserves high commendation.

Yet, if we are to profit by experience, and provide equal labor representation on all code authorities and on the NRA administrative board, along with adequate enforcement, far greater blessings for a majority of the people may be realized.

It is to be hoped that the present Congress will revise and extend the National Industrial Recovery Act, beyond its expiration date of June 15, 1935, and include in the revision the equitable and sound recommendatiohs of the American Federation of Labor. Thus will our continued industrial development be assured to result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Labor Fully Prepared to Do its Duty

Starts New Year Determined to Bring About Industrial Progress and Social Security, That All Truly Progressive People Believe Essential to the Common Welfare.

Organized labor bids Adieu to the year 1934 with a cordial smile, but with little regret at its passing. On the whole, some sound progress was made during the year by the people of the United States.

The New Year may well be greeted with outstretched arms and enthusiastic hope by all who toil.

The year 1935 can be a most helpful year, indeed a memorable year, for the country and particularly for the common people. That notable history will actually be made during this year appears reasonably certain. Whether action is dominated by interests inimical to the common welfare, or follows the constructive financial and social progress advocated by President Roosevelt and supported by the American Federation of Labor, can only be a matter of conjecture at this time.

Industrial progress, as represented by the unquestioned right of workers to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, for example, may be firmly established by law and in fact during this year. Social security, as represented by unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, for example, may receive such impetus this year as to become a blessed assurance for this and future generations.

The great American labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, greets the New Year not only hopefully but prepared to do its full duty in aiding to bring about the industrial progress and the social security that all truly progressive people believe essential to the common welfare in this modern age.

NYE WANTS TO GO DEEPER INTO MUNITIONS INQUIRY

The United States Senate munitions inquiry must go on until all facts about the munitions industry, its policies, activities and profits are revealed to the world. As Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the committee making the inquiry, says, it has thus far only "scratched the surface."

At the cost of a few thousand dollars the country has learned from the munitions makers themselves something of how arms races between nations are fostered, how wars like the bloody Chaco war are kept going, how international agreements for dividing the arms business assure fat profits to certain firms and how the United States Army and Navy Departments appear to have worked with the munitions manufacturers so closely that they even served as their sales agents.

The expenditure of a comparatively small sum can enable the Senate committee to dig even deeper than it has done and help to make sentiment for an international agreement to supervise and control the "traffic in death", which uncontrolled is undoubtedly constantly endangering peace.

Willing to Cooperate But--

"Scrap the New Deal and Deny Workers Rights Under Section 7 (a)," Says Big Business.

The recent series of statements issued by representatives of American big business, suggesting that business is at last ready to "cooperate" with the Government and possibly labor, is, most unfortunately but necessarily, accepted by labor with the proverbial grain of salt.

There have been many opportunities in the past for big business to cooperate, but the chief energy of such organizations as the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Industrial Conference Board, has apparently been expended in fighting Section 7 (a) and other measures intended to protect the rights of wage earners.

Now big business comes forth with a set of recommendations adopted at the White Sulphur Springs conference and urges only action favoring big business. In effect, they say to President Roosevelt: "If you will scrap the New Deal and deny workers all their rights, we might consent to cooperate!"

When we are extended a friendly salute with one hand and a sock in the jaw with the other, it is just possible that the "cooperation" involved may be regarded as one-sided. Figuratively speaking, of course.

However, there are indeed many sane and progressive business leaders throughout the country. Organized labor of America is still hopeful that their wise counsel may prevail, for their own good and for the good of all.

Roosevelt's Number One Man

DONALD R. RICHBERG

Donald R. Richberg is the executive director of the National Emergency Council, which includes the NRA, in his position as the co-ordinator of the code activities he is hailed in Washington as the President's number one man. When he succeeded General Johnson the noise and ballyhoo in the NRA ceased. Richberg has made a splendid impression in Washington and throughout the country.

Now Richberg chips in with suggestions for business to get going and with a strong intimation that less lip service from discredited prophets and more action is what is needed. "Now is the time when private enterprise should undertake to lift the burdens of unemployment from the shoulders of the Government," he said. "Now is the time to build private enterprise anew upon the sounder economic foundations that have been laid."

This direct logic is impressive, and the sound sense of Richberg is a splendid substitute for some of the theories put out since the NRA came into being. There is pretty good reason to believe that the country is to have a well-developed recovery drive mapped out on sane lines to present to Congress when it meets in January.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—What prominent trade union official was elected to a high state office in November?

A.—Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, who was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania.

? ? ?

Q.—Does organized labor favor censorship of motion pictures?

A.—The American Federation of Labor has gone on record a number of times as opposing motion picture censorship.

? ? ?

Q.—Is there any record of the first labor organization in Washington, D. C.?

A.—Printers say that Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, which celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1915, was the first labor union in the national capital.

? ? ?

Q.—What is the Textile Labor Banner?

A.—A new weekly publication of the United Textile Workers of America. The publication office is Bible House, New York City.

? ? ?

Q.—Who said: "The real prosperity wealth, enlightenment and advancement of all nations depends upon the condition of the masses. An ideal state will never be reached until labor is in a position to absorb that which it creates"?

A.—The late George W. Perkins, as president of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

? ? ?

Q.—How can retail dealers find out where to obtain union-labeled goods?

A.—By consulting local trade union officials, or writing the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

Q.—What did Samuel Gompers say about knowledge?

A.—"Knowledge is one of the most potent sources of power in the world. Knowledge leads everywhere. Knowledge breaks down all obstacles. Those who know the facts of history and the facts of our time are the ones best fitted to cope with the problems that confront us. Those who do not know either must be taught to know, or they must be carried along the march of progress by those who do know. It is only knowledge that leads us forward."

? ? ?

Q.—When was the earliest factory legislation in Great Britain?

A.—In the year 1802.

Q.—What delegate to the last American Federation of Labor had served the longest?

A.—The honor of being the oldest delegate to the convention was claimed by W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America. President Mahon has been a delegate to every A. F. of L. convention since 1894.

? ? ?

Q.—How many Federal employes are there?

A.—Latest Civil Service Commission figures show a total of 671,985, on November 30, 1934.

? ? ?

Q.—What are the Carl Mackley houses?

A.—A housing project of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, in Philadelphia. The apartments are named for Carl Mackley, hosiery worker killed in a Philadelphia strike a few years ago.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT; THAT TELLS THE STORY!

SLOAN AND WIGGIN ARE WRECKERS OF RECOVERY, SAYS MATTHEW WOLL

"National recovery is not going to be based on a return to the old system of long hours and low wages. Furthermore, high wages are essential to the revival and maintenance of business recovery." Such is the broadside delivered to Alfred P. Sloan, president of the General Motors Corporation, in the form of an open letter by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Moreover, Mr. Woll does not hesitate to recognize in the motor corporation magnate an old-time enemy of labor, calling attention to the fact that the low-wage system has been repudiated by such an outstanding industrial leader as Henry Ford. He links up Mr. Sloan with Banker Albert H. Wiggin, another reactionary advocate of the low-wage system and autocratic financial domination of industry.

MATTHEW WOLL

In his extended and crushing reply, Mr. Woll quotes the views of President Roosevelt upon this very question, involving national economic recovery, as defined in the course of his convention speech:

"While wages rose in many industries they did not, as a whole, rise proportionately to the reward of capital. At the same time, the purchasing power of the other great groups of our population was permitted to shrink. Do what we may, we cannot make recovery endure for long unless we can bring about a wiser, more equitable distribution of the national income."

That is hitting the nail on the head: "A wiser, more equitable distribution of the national income!"

So said the President. So says Mr. Woll and common sense intones "Amen".

But—Messrs. Sloan and Wiggins refuse to see the light!

There are none so blind as those who will not see!

MEMBERS OF FARNUMSVILLE LOCAL 2362 TO RECEIVE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN BACK PAY, DATING FROM AUGUST, 1933

Reductions Ranging From 2 to 73 Cents a Week at Time NRA Went Into Effect, to Be Restored—Weavers to Benefit to the Tune of 15 Per Cent—New Uniforms for Basketball Team.

Farnumsville, Mass., January 12—Here's good news, and additional evidence for those recalcitrant employes who can't see the benefits to be derived from membership in a bona fide trade union, which gives to them plenty of food for thought.

The facts relating to this story date back to August 14, 1933, when the nearly 600 employes of the Waukanut Mills in Farnumsville suffered reductions in their wages to make up the difference between the 48 and 40 hour week established through the NRA.

These reductions, in most cases were comparatively small, being as low as two cents a day, while they ran as high as 73 cents a day. This, with an agreement concerning the weavers, who will receive 15 per cent on the amount of money they would have received from August 14, 1933, to August 14, 1935, will amount to thousands of dollars in back pay to be received by the nearly 600 men and women employed in that mill.

"There was no fuss about handing this back pay," said President Harold Daoust, of U. T. W. Local 2362, when referring to it in conversation with a representative of The Labor News yesterday afternoon. "It all came about in the same peaceful way that all our improved conditions have been accomplished since Local 2362 was instituted—through conferences between our committee and Manager Harry H. Daw, who, I am pleased to say, has willingly met us on all matters at issue."

"Some of the employes, whose reductions ranged from 2 to 10 cents a week, of course, will receive but little, but those whose reductions were in the higher brackets, this being as high as 73 cents a week, will be beneficiaries to the tune of more than $50.

"To the weavers, who will receive 15 per cent on the amount they earned for the two years ending August 14, 1935, this will mean a nice bunch of coin," said Mr. Daoust. "For instance, a weaver who will have earned $2,000 by August 14th of this year, will receive $300 in back pay.

It is expected the restoration, which was figured up to December 15th, will be made within a few days. This necessitates a lot of figuring, and according to President Daoust, it became necessary for the office to put on extra clerical help to complete the work as soon as possible.

This move is purely voluntary on the part of the management. It has been acknowledged an error was made when the NRA went into effect, and when Mr. Daw's attention was called to it, while in conference with union officials, he agreed to correct it.

"As a consequence," said President Daoust, "the nearly 600 members of Local 2362 who, by the way, make up the entire force of men and women employed in the Waukanut Mills, will be the recipients of what rightfully belongs to them.

In referring to work at the mill, President Daoust said business is apparently good. All employes are working full time and that he had been assured by the management that sufficient orders are on hand to keep the mill going full blast until April 1st, and possibly until July 1st.

Federal Employes Number 817,760

According to a report of the Federal Civil Service Commission, there were at the last summary a total of 817,760 employes of the Federal Government. This represents an increase from 623,559 since last March, represented chiefly by additions to staffs and creation of new emergency units. Nearly all, a far larger proportion than ever before under similar circumstances, are classified under the Civil Service.

UNION PRODUCT CRASHES BROADWAY

An 18-foot union-made cigarette is today one of the biggest things on Broadway, famous New York street of sights and dramatics.

The Irwin & Williamson Tobacco Corporation's famous penguin, whose bill, approaching that of the pelican, probably holds more cigarettes than his bonbican, looms up as one of the most impressive of all the big electric signs on the famous thoroughfare.

The Kool cigarette which the well-known bird carries under his wing is 18 feet in length, with a glow on the lighted end that is visible from any point from which the sign itself can be seen. So impressive is the sign that Printer's Ink took notice of its arrival with the following comment:

"Newest arrival among Broadway's spectaculars is the half-block long outdoor display which is doing an advertising job for the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation. It brings to the Great White Way the now well-known trade character of the penguin—under its wing an 18-foot replica of a Kool cigarette.

"The penguin is carved of stone and at night winks its eye knowingly to the passing throngs. The cigarette has a red illumination effect for the tip, from which rises an effect of cooling smoke. In the background are icebergs.

"Overhead reflectors flash on and off, giving a moonlight effect on a stretch of rippling water which is made up of approximately 1,000 blue bulbs."

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE ROPER OUTLINES SIX-POINT PROGRAM TO BE SUBMITTED TO AMERICAN CONGRESS OF INDUSTRY

Big Business Said to Be Easing Up in Fight Against National Recovery Act in General, But Still Conducts Vigorous Opposition to Equitable Labor Provisions as Contained in Section 7 (a).

Big business, as represented by the Congress of American Industry of the National Association of Manufacturers, is apparently attempting to ease out of its original stand in opposition to continuance of the principle of the NRA after its expiration next year, but will seek a modified plan.

This result is apparent following a meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here. Most of the "modifications", however, appear to be elimination of such provisions as the big manufacturers regard as favorable to labor, particularly organized labor, with the renowned Section 7-A leading the van of objectionable features. Big business insists upon "freedom for business".

Taking cognizance of the fact that President Roosevelt really intends to put forth a sound social security program, it was decided to interfere to the extent of asking the President to name a group to plan wide social reforms.

Secretary Roper Submits Plan

Among several addresses delivered, chiefly by speakers having the viewpoint of big business, that of Daniel C. Roper, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, appeared to strike closer to reality from the common viewpoint. This is particularly true of his statement that "False fears constitute one of our serious obstacles to accelerated recovery." Continuing, Roper said:

"Of course, there are many things with which business may not agree wholeheartedly. There are some segments which have not responded as readily to treatment as others. But for the most part we have every reason to believe that a sound foundation has been laid for recovery and that we are definitely on the road to better days."

In concluding, Secretary Roper outlined a plan for co-operation between business and Government, in which he suggested the following six points.

1. Return relief responsibilities to State and localities as soon as possible to relieve the Federal Government of its heavy financial burden.

2. Plan a sound public works program that will provide projects of general utility without conflicting with private investment and private industry.

3. Devise a "practical plan" of unemployment reserves to assure safety of employes without penalizing business progress.

4. Open foreign markets to improve trade.

5. Prepare for Congress suggestions and recommendations looking toward preservation of features of the NRA which have proved workable but elimination of those who have not.

6. Release and re-employment of capital by business as soon as possible for stimulating recovery.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY HEAD STRONG ADVOCATE OF GOVT. OWNERSHIP OF NATION'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Are we to have Government ownership of railroads?

Should we have Government ownership of our principal transportation system?

We should, in the opinion of President F. H. Fljozdal, of the Maintenance of Waymen, in the current issue of the journal of that name. He refers to the Interstate Commerce Commission as being, in effect, Government operation or control of the railroads.

According to this labor leader, Government ownership and operation of railroads is in no way in conflict with the principles of American liberty. Instead, he asserts, our political freedom, liberty and the pursuit of happiness all depend upon our economic freedom and security. In that light, the national welfare can best be served by Government operation of the railroads.

Instancing the failure of the railroad management to measure up to their public responsibilities, he calls attention to the million employes turned adrift to shift for themselves. Such liberty is the liberty to starve. It is also pointed out that most of the present railroad mileage in the world is already publicly owned and operated.

The factor of public credit, which would take the place of crippled private credit, as at present, is also to be considered. Government financing would mean economy of refunding outstanding obligations with a consequent saving of interest charges. Starvation wages would be unnecessary.

But one of the strongest factors making for ultimate Government ownership is the fact that by its immense financial commitments in aid of railroads, the Government will eventually have to assume more and more proprietorship in order to protect its involuntary investment. That status will facilitate, if it does not compel, actual Government ownership.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

Wool Textile Said To Be on Firm Ground, But Cotton Cautious

That the market for contract cotton is merely waiting for a little encouragement to forge ahead seems probable from its action in the board of trade market. Cotton is a summer fabric, but advance manufacturing in the winter season is necessary. Moreover, there is always a traditional hesitation in business as the end of the year draws nigh. It is a time for balancing accounts rather than opening new ones. For this reason, the slight slowing down of the textile industry at this time cannot be wondered at.

On the other hand, the winter is a time for woolen wear and owing to the present practice of more or less hand-to-mouth buying orders for woolen goods which might have been placed months ago are piling into the market.

Mills are reported to be running full speed on the present supply of orders which it is estimated will provide continuous operations through the present winter and well into March. Many wool manufacturing plants are said to be so far sold ahead as to have difficulty in holding their customers.

Prices for finished goods, in many particular lines, are said to show material advance over the low price for the season. In brief, the woolen textile trade is well back on firm ground. Cotton is running a firm but cautious second.

Cleveland News Signs Contract With Guild

Cleveland, Jan. 11 (ILNS)—Dan R. Hanna, Jr., president of the Cleveland News, has signed a one-year contract with the Newspaper Guild. It regulates hours, working conditions and minimum wages for an editorial staff of 100, plus office boys and apprentices.

Reporters, editorial writers, rewrite men, copyreaders and photographers of four years or more experience are to be paid a minimum of $40 per week. Employes receiving between $40 and $50 per week prior to December 15 are given a ten per cent increase. The contract sets a 40-hour work week of five days.

Labor Watching Proposed Legislation in Province of Ontario

Toronto, Jan. 11 (ILNS)—"Tom" Moore and other representatives of international unions in Ontario had an interview with A. W. Roebuck, provincial attorney general on the government's program for the coming session of the Ontario legislature.

"We were impressed with the proposals the minister has in mind for stabilizing industry through agreements between employers and employes," Moore stated. Definite action by the Trades and Labor Council will not be taken until an official draft of the proposed legislation is available, Moore added. Previous reports indicate that the object of the government is to stabilize conditions by enabling it to make collective bargains the governing factor in labor conditions throughout specified zones.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

LABOR SECRETARY DISAPPROVES PLAN TO OUTLAW STRIKES AND TO LICENSE THOSE AT HEAD OF LABOR ACTIVITIES

Work without end!

It is said that Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins will present to the President, very shortly, a program for a quarter of a century of employment in this country. The Secretary made known the outline of the unprecedented enterprise in an address before the New York Board of Trade this week. The Committee on Natural Resources will take a leading part in formulating the general plan and system by which this will be made possible, said Miss Perkins.

The speaker took occasion to express her disapproval of the reported plan of the Secretary Board to outlaw strikes and to license labor leaders. She inquired why it would not be a good idea to license the chairman of the board making those suggestions. She also thought it might be a good idea to have a government bureau license all speakers, saying that would make a lot of jobs for people who are thinking most about jobs rather than anything else.

Of the closed shop, the Secretary said that factor was not easily disposed of. She did not favor compulsion of labor dispute settlement. On the other hand, she warmly endorsed a study of economic security involving old age pensions, and provision for unemployment and illness benefits.

It has taken a world-wide crisis of several years, and an unprecedented depression in this country, to make society and the Government realize actual conditions. That all branches of humanity draw their support from the government, directly or indirectly, has at last come to be realized. In self-defense, the government is recognizing that its own stability is bound up with that of society at large.

This is the explanation of governmental interest in remedial social measures, hitherto cast out and shunned by one part of society—while another part of the same community was sinking into a pit of death, and dragging down the whole fabric of government with it.

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

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CAMAY SOAP		3 Bars 13c
PREMIUM FLAKES		Pkg 9c
CHOCOLATE CRINKLE		Lb Bulk 15c
Rockwood's Cocoa		2 Lb Tin 19c
Rockwood's	Baking Chocolate	½ Lb Bar 10c
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Prize Long Loaf		20 oz Loaf 9c

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FOR BETTER SERVICE

Patronize the Leaders in Business of

WATERVILLE

Who Cater to the Wants of Trade Unionists and Their Families

FOR GREATER VALUES

OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS IN WATERVILLE FOR 1935 IS ENCOURAGING TO ALL

Federal Housing Program Expected to BoostI ndustries, and Organized Workers Anticipate Good Results—Last Week's Fog Referred to as Worst Ever Experienced.

By RAYMOND R. BEAUDRY, Staff Correspondent

London "ain't seen nothin' yet", insofar as fogs are concerned, in the opinion of Waterville people who were groping their way around town last Monday and Tuesday in the midst of the heaviest fog that has hit this city in a long time. Despite this and the fact that the rest of the week was anything but conducive to bringing crowds to the stores, merchants interviewed by this correspondent were busy checking over December figures that revealed the best holiday business in years, and contemplated the advent of the New Year in an optimistic frame of mind.

While mills in this city and nearby towns have in some instances curtailed operations at this time, due to inventories, and the usual let-up in business at this time, manufacturers in the textile and cotton centers expect early resumption of activities on a normal basis and with the anticipation of a greater demand for their products in 1935 have reason to believe that the New Year holds promise of marked improvement.

Another factor that supports the belief that Waterville and its nearby communities will enjoy more prosperity in 1935 than for some years past is the concerted effort by bankers and business leaders to make the most of opportunities to improve business under the provisions of the Federal Housing Administration.

It is conceded on all sides that many of the mercantile buildings, public edifices and industrial plants are in dire need of repairs, as well as hundreds of homes. With the easing of credit at the banks under the Federal Housing Act provisions, a real boom in building activities would ensue. Plans to that end are endorsed by the building trades unions of Waterville, as well as by all lines of business.

Leaders point to the progress made in Lewiston in 1934, with over 200 permits for construction work of all types in the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, as an example of what can be done to stimulate business and improve employment.

FIRST OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED WORKERS IN MAINE TO EXPRESS THEIR GRIEVANCES BEFORE OFFICIALS REPRESENTING U. S.

By GEORGE JABAR, General Organizer, United Textile Workers of America

The hearing on discrimination charges brought by members of Local 795 of the United Textile Workers of America against the Lockwood Company of Waterville, came to a close Saturday, December 29, after a session lasting five days, when testimony was submitted by both sides.

The workers of Maine are realizing the birth of a new era for the freedom of their rights, brought about by their recent courageous struggle in the general strike held last September. This is the first time in the history of the State of Maine that employes have had the freedom to express their conditions in the mill before a commissioner publicly. This marks the end of the employers' grip of domination over the workers which has prevailed in this State ever since the beginning of the industry.

The hearing was a picture that will always remain in the minds of the workers, as witness after witness took the stand feeling freedom to express his or her version of the methods used by the employers to destroy the slightest sign of wishing to join a labor organization of their own choosing.

The Local Union presented fifty or more witnesses to prove how the Lockwood Company had laid off union workers who have been employed by the company from ten to twenty years and kept non-strikers working steadily, who were young in time of service.

The Lockwood Co. had their overseers and other officials to testify in their behalf. Horace Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, was magnificent in his role as attorney for the workers. The reasons advanced by overseers as cause for the charges brought by the employes were that the company took into consideration the financial condition of their workers and that they were keeping the most efficient help as a means for keeping their departments on a higher productive plan. It was proven that the strikers were the most experienced in their long service.

Attorney Thomas Weeks acted as counsel for the company, and there is no question but what he did a very good job. The success of the hearing was largely due to the splendid work of Joseph Poirier, organizer for the

HORACE A. RIVIERE
Vice-President, United Textile Workers of America

U. T. W. of A., and the assistance rendered by Charles Mahen, president of Local 795, as well as the wholehearted support of members of that local union.

This article would be of no avail if praise did not include the splendid service of Commissioner Evart for the manner in which he conducted the hearing. He was fair, just and understanding. He was admired by all of the people who either testified or were present to listen.

Chief of Police Poirier of Waterville and Mr. Jones were also thanked for their willingness to act as interpreters.

The workers are now anxiously awaiting the ruling of the board and have no fear of the results.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN WYANDOTTE CO. HEAD AND UNION COMMITTEE BRINGS ABOUT SATISFACTORY UNDERSTANDING

Refusal on Part of Workers to Make Up for Lost Time on Christmas, Caused a Riffle Which Brought Representatives of Management and Employes Together and Resulted in Amicable Arrangement for the Future.

The misunderstanding which caused some of the employes of the Wyandotte Worsted Company not to work on Saturday, December 29, to make up for the Christmas holiday, has been satisfactorily adjusted. This occurrence was followed by a notice that Mr. Barrow, president of the company, was to speak to his employes the following Wednesday afternoon in the shipping room.

Many rumors were circulated to the effect that he was to close the mill and other rumors had the timid workers worrying, but their fear vanished after listening to Mr. Barrow's talk. He clearly stated that he was not opposed to any union but wanted a "show-down" on the matter—if there was to be cooperation on the part of the workers or if this misunderstanding was to prevail. He said that he was willing to meet a committee to discuss the matter, and Local 1802 named the following to meet him:

Arthur St. Peter, Bernard Ezyba, LeRoy Goodman, Mrs. Wilbur Lewis, Charles Clapperton, James Illingsworth, James George, Warren Bolduc, L. Lewis, Cyril Breton, Charles Roderick and George Jabar. Present at the conference besides Mr. Barrows and members of the union, were Messrs. Edwin McGowan and John McGowan.

The committee assured Mr. Barrows that the local was and is ready to give their most sincere cooperation for the best interests of the mill and the workers, and the meeting resulted in bringing about the best of feelings be-

(Continued on Page 7)

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DUNHAM'S LEADS AGAIN . . . This winter we have realized that Waterville is more snow-minded than ever before. Children and Grownups alike jump into their ski togs and head for the hills. Because of the ever growing interest in WINTER SPORTS DUNHAM'S found it necessary to ADD ANOTHER LINE OF QUALITY MERCHANDISE . . . The Finest in SKI EQUIPMENT and OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS WEAR . . . It is our belief that more people would ski and tho. those already interested would derive more FUN and ENJOYMENT if they could purchase the CORRECT SKI EQUIPMENT and APPAREL . . . We offer for your approval and for your greater enjoyment

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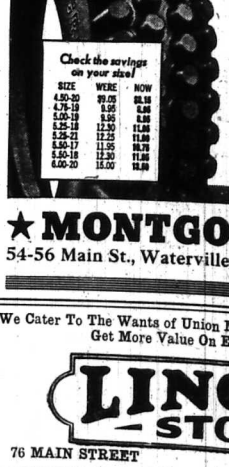

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WATERVILLE

Typographical Union 643 Elects Fred Hobbs President

Fred Hobbs was elected president of Typographical Union, Local 643, at the recent meeting of that organization, whose membership includes the employes of the Waterville Sentinel and the City Job Print. He succeeds Dwight French, who had served the organization in that capacity during the past three years. Mr. Hobbs was formerly vice-president. Mrs. Blanche Roderick was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Typographical Local 643 is one of the most active organizations in the city. This group has made progress and ranks among the most active locals of its kind in the State.

In addition to employes of the daily newspaper, its membership includes compositors on the staff of the City Job Print, the only 100 per-cent union label printing office in Waterville.

Paper Mill Workers' Vice-Pres. Spends Evening with Daggetts

Herbert W. Sullivan, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, spent a few days in Waterville while on his way home to Worcester, Mass., where he spent the week-end with his family.

While here, Mr. Sullivan spent a pleasant evening with Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Daggett at their home, 13 Pleasant street.

Mr. and Mrs. Daggett also entertained Raymond R. Beaudry, associate advertising manager for the Maine State Labor News, while the latter was in Waterville in the interest of this newspaper.

Local Unions Round Out Year with Substantial Gains in Membership

Through the organization of textile unions, which are making marked progress, and the strengthening of existing organizations by increased enrollment, Waterville finished the past year with a fine comparative showing with other communities of Maine where the trade union movement was more firmly established in 1934 than in any previous year.

There are now several thousand members of organized Labor within the trading area of Waterville, or in the nearby communities of Kennebec County. All showed marked improvement in the past 12 months and look forward to greater accomplishments in 1935.

The reaction among leaders of business and industry to the gains in the ranks of organized labor appear favorable, judging from expressions of opinion heard by the writer in interviews with representative leaders in as much as the textile unions in this section are functioning admirably well and cooperating to the fullest extent with management in the promotion of better relations and efficiency in plant operation, the firms where of the local union.

organizations are established recognize the union as a force for good. Manufacturers contacted are of the belief that if more textile unions were organized and conducted the same high plane as those in this section, there would be little fault to find with improvement resulting from such action.

Other organizations in Waterville include the various classifications of the building trades, such as carpenters, plasterers, masons, bricklayers, painters, etc., and the printers, letter carriers, postal clerks, Federal labor employes' group, locomotive engineers, maintenance of way employes, railroad trainmen, musicians, etc.

Efforts to further strengthen these organizations and to form a Central Labor body are looked forward to this year.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN ..

(Continued from Page 6)

tween the employer and the employes which it is thought will mean much for the future of all employed in the Wyandotte Mills.

It is generally believed by members of Local 1802 that Mr. Barrows is one of the fairest employers in the State and that, as head of the Wyandotte

JOSEPH S. POIRIER
Organizer, United Textile Workers of America

Company, he went a long way toward bringing harmony between the management and the workers, and are satisfied that Mrs. McGowan gave all grievances of the workers his most justified consideration in their adjustment.

The success of Local 1802 is largely due to the splendid support of the following officers, who have proven their ability as leaders, and whole-hearted willingness to carry on the affairs of the local having in mind the best interests of the entire membership:

President, Arthur St. Peter; vice-president, Arthur Boidue; financial secretary, Julia Mahen; recording secretary, Bernard Ezyba; conductor, Charles Roderick; treasurer, Charles Clapperton; warden, Sam Maroon.

Local 1802 has always been a leader in the Textile Workers' movement in the State of Maine, and speaking on behalf of the U. T. W., as one of the organization's representatives in this State, I take this opportunity to extend best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all members of the local union.

BAR HARBOR

Union Hall Popular Place for Unemployed Members of Local 459

There is very little work in the building trades line this Winter and for the most part, members of Carpenters and Joiners' Local 459, and other crafts, spend their leisure hours in Union Hall, where aside from playing pool, "63" and checkers, considerable time is consumed in discussing the important topics of the day.

Some of this proves most interesting from an educational standpoint as for the most part, the discussions usually turn to economics, and a goodly portion of these are made the basis for talks by various members at he regular meetings of local unions and the Building Trades Council.

"On Monday evening, January 7th," writes W. E. Barrow, secretary of Local 459, "we held our quarterly roll call meeting which was largely attended. At the conclusion of the meeting we held a social session at which refreshments including ice cream, doughnuts and coffee, were served.

"This proved a most enjoyable affair and the committee in charge was highly commended for the splendid manner in which the program was carried out."

GORMAN BRANDS

Continued from Page 5

abuses which crept into the business prior to the organization era.

"But they are warned regarding this, and unless they change their tactics I predict that 1935 will be the greatest year for strikes in the textile industry in this country.

"We don't want any strikes, and especially during the winter. During the warm summer months, it isn't quite so bad, and it is a fact that the average mill operative is not averse to taking a few days off when the weather is good.

"There is no necessity for strikes under the NRA. Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act calls for the settlement of all grievances through collective bargaining, and if 'pig-headed' employers could only see the good that is forthcoming from dealing collectively with their employes, through a bona-fide union, they would take a different attitude."

Flying Squadrons

Touching upon the question of flying squadrons, which proved quite a factor in the general strike, and which was taken advantage of by mill owners to severely criticise, Mr. Gorman said this demonstrated the length to which employers would go in opposing the formation of trade unions during the recent strike.

"It has been perfectly all right to organize flying squadrons in other enterprises, such as charitable political, or charitable campaigns, but according to mill owners, the flying squadrons used for organizing trade unions were all wrong. Do you know that in some instances the men and women employed in our flying squadrons were actually shot in the back by deputies hired by the mill owners? In one instance, one of these company thugs actually stuck a bayonet into a man's body, and his death caused his widow and ten children to become dependent on charity."

In conclusion, Mr. Gorman said he looks for a fair report coming from investigators employed by the Textile Labor Relations Board. "It will mean the publication of facts concerning the textile industry," he said, "which we have been urging Congress to do for more than 20 years."

That there will be astounding revelations in this respect is a foregone conclusion. It will be shown where mill owners have been piling up immense wealth while chiseling on wages and increasing the machine load.

Mr. Gorman said more than 100 investigators are now on the job, and feels certain that their reports, when submitted to the President, would mean the elimination of many abuses which are now being practised in the industry.

The speaker's mention of President Roosevelt, and his statement to the effect that he would not permit conditions of workers to be whittled way, and that up to the present he has not broken any of his promises, brought a storm of applause.

"But," Mr. Gorman said, "neither the NRA, the President's promises, or the entire backing of the government will have any effect unless the men and women employed in the industry are thoroughly organized, and I appeal to you this afternoon to maintain your splendid organizations in Central Massachusetts to the highest plane of efficiency, and that if you will do this, you are bound to succeed in your efforts to improve your conditions."

Ira H. Dickens, U. T. W. organizer for Central and Eastern Massachusetts, introduced the speakers, who, besides Mr. Gorman, included Albyn Latour, president of Worcester Local 1541; Bernard Christopher, president of Whittier Local 2270; Organizer Joseph Gingras of the Providence district, and Freeman M. Saltus, editor of The Labor News.

Seated on the platform, were: Miss Jean Gauthier, president of Sheboygan Local 2324; Harold Daoust, president Farnumsville Local 2362; Walter Kenosky, president Dudley Local 2384; James E. Carlen, secretary Worcester Local 1241; George Taylor, president Franklin Local 1917; Anthony Valenti, secretary Uxbridge Local 2056; William Paross, president Careyville Local; Stanley Pretrouski, secretary Webster local 2270; John Raycroft, Parmachuet Loomfixers' Local 486, and others.

The mass meeting was preceded by a parade in which more than 2500 participated through the principal street.

The celebration which was regarded as the biggest and best labor meeting held in central Massachusetts in many years, offered representatives of 33 local unions to meet Mr. Gorman, whose entire address was an inspiration that is bound to have a splendid bearing on the activities of local unions in this district.

RUMFORD

RUMFORD DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED DEC. 19th MEETING OF STATE BRANCH EX. BOARD "DOUSED" ON THEIR WAY HOME

News from Rumford to the effect that members of the delegation which attended the special meeting of the Maine State Federation of Labor Executive Board in Augusta on December 19th, had experienced considerable trouble in reaching their homes because of weather conditions, prompts the editor of this newspaper to tell of his experiences on that memorable occasion.

Trouble started a few minutes after leaving the meeting, when rain caused a heavy coating of ice to accumulate on the windshield. While wiping the windshield, the cloth became entangled in the wiper and put it out of commission. Next in line of trouble occurred in the wiring of the windshield warmer, and it became necessary to drive with the windshield opened for at least five miles until an accessories store was reached, before arriving in Lewiston.

Rain then turned into sleet, and when leaving Lewiston, the roads became veritable sheets of ice. Fortunately, it was at first thought, snow began to fall, but this increased to such proportions as to make traveling almost impossible. This resulted in taking the wrong road out of Lewiston, which brought us to Mechanics Falls, or 29 miles out of our way.

More trouble was in store, as we had gone but a few miles when the blinding snow caused us to drive too near a culvert, and came within an ace of toppling over. After a wait of an hour, a wrecker came along and dug us out, and put us on the right track for Portland, with good hopes of reaching Gray, where it was thought things would go along easier.

Lighting System "On the Blink"

But, as the old saying goes "Mis fortunes never come singly". we were in for more trouble. After leaving the garage where minor repairs were made to the lighting system, snow had turned into rain again and for ten miles we glided through hills and valleys on a veritable sheet of ice. When reaching the bottom of the hill just below Shaker Village, further going became impossible. Although traveling at not more than 10 miles an hour, the car skidded and again we were brought into a position which blocked the road, with the rear end of the car on the edge of a precipice. For more than an hour, we waited for assistance, standing in a cold, drenching rain, but every car that came along suffered a similar fate. There seemed no way that anyone could make a move.

An attempt was made to remove our car from its position, but lo and behold! the battery had run down and because of the icy road, it could not be budged. This became a most perplexing problem, and it was decided to call for assistance. Up the hill, two of us started and by climbing on all fours we were able to reach the Shaker Community House, where, after being well cared for by the superintendent—a fine patron with real motherly interest—and after waiting for nearly two hours, a wrecker came to our assistance.

Exposed to a drenching rain which had put the timing system out of order, it was necessary to leave the car at a garage in Dry Mill, and board a bus for Portland, arriving there at 10 o'clock, after having experienced seven hours of more trouble than had been suffered in over 20 years of driving an automobile.

Rumford Delegates Skidded Into Pond

With all this trouble happening within a few hours, the writer knows how to appreciate the predicament in which Vice-President Charles McHale of the State Branch, and President Jean D'Avignon of the Rumford Central Labor Union, were in when returning home from the Augusta meeting.

According to Mr. McHale, both were compelled to make all kinds of explanations to convince their brother trade unionists they had not been on a fishing trip, as both were soaking wet as the result of having skidded into a pond.

"Believe me," Mr. McHale writes, "it was the coldest plunge I ever had, and the boys had a great laugh over the incident, these being of the belief that it occurred while on a fishing trip."

Another among incidents related by the Rumford correspondent is referred to as one way paper the union boys to attend meetings. Much interest was manifested by members with sporting proclivities who were desirous of knowing the result of a hunting trip during which the president of Paper Makers' Local 22 had been reported as having bagged a goodly number of rabbits. Imagine their disappointment when he reported having had hard luck, as it was so dark he couldn't see the rabbits. Aside from a good laugh enjoyed by the inquirers, the incident resulted in having a good-sized attendance at the meeting.

The joint dance and turkey raffle sponsored by the two Oxford locals, held at Arcadian Hall recently, was largely attended, and proved a most enjoyable occasion.

"All our locals are doing fine," Mr. McHale writes, "and reflects favorably on our Central Labor Union, through good attendance at meetings, and the constructive work that results from joint action."

Beano Game Features Social Activities of Paper Makers' 22

Beano and other popular forms of amusement are included in a program of activities carried on during the Winter months by Oxford Local 22 of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

Much interest is manifested in these affairs by members of the local, which has also resulted in building increased attendance and interest at the meetings of the union.

The entertainment committee has planned to hold these social occasions every other week, and aside from the popular game of Beano, there are to be turkey raffles, fiddlers' contests with prizes, and old-time dances.

Officers of Local 22 are as follows: President, George R. Chambers; vice-president, Isaac Bushie; recording secretary, Yula Fiorenti; financial secretary, Jean D'Avignon; treasurer, Albion Bulger; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Campbell.

Trustees—Frank Morris, John Harpe and Walter Fluethy.

Auditors—Earl Thomas, Henry Gagnon and Chet Chaffin.

Meetings of Local 22 are held on the first and third Fridays in Acadia Hall.

For Other Rumford News, See Page 8

PEJEPSCOT

Local 23 to Elect Delegate to Attend Brotherhood Convent'n

Members of Paper Makers' Local 23, at their next meeting, will vote on the election of a delegate to represent the organization at the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, to be held in Buffalo in March.

Much interest is manifested over the selection of a delegate and a large gathering is anticipated.

Secretary John J. Karkos reports that the meeting held in Pejepscot Community Hall on Sunday, January 6th was largely attended. Reports of committees on organization, education, entertainment and other activities proved a special feature of the meeting, and the discussions which ensued were interesting as well as instructive.

Installation ceremonies conducted by Brother Taylor also proved an interesting feature at our January 6th meeting," writes Secretary Karkos, "when the following new officers, elected at the previous meeting, were instructed in their duties and extended best wishes for a successful administration of the affairs of the local":

President, George Clifford; vice-president, Francis Christopher; recording secretary, John J. Karkos; financial secretary, R. Atwood; treasurer, H. Mahar; deputy, J. Bouchard.

Trustees—George, McKinney L. Williams and J. Taylor.

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News

WOODLAND

WOODLAND WORKERS ARE 'SAFETY-MINDED' AND ATTRIBUTE SUCCESS OF LOCALS LARGELY TO ACTIVITIES ALONG THIS LINE

World's Record of 39 Consecutive Months Without a Single Lost-Time Accident in St. Croix Paper Mill, Regarded by I. A. M. Local 1490 as Phenomenal and Express Much Pride Over Achievements.

This "safety" town has enjoyed another year of safe work, and should there be any doubt on the part of any person regarding this, they should visit the rest room at the St. Croix Paper Company's mill and see the large number of trophies hanging on the walls, which have been awarded to the employes as testimonials to their efficiency and desire to cooperate in this great humanitarian campaign.

So Says W. J. Porter, recording secretary of Border Local 1490 of the International Association of Machinists, whose members, with those of Paper Makers' Local 147, and Pulp and Sulphite Workers' Local 27, are extremely proud of their ethievements.

According to Secretary Porter, records compiled by officials of the company and published in the January issue of The St. Croix Observer, more than two and one-half million safe man-hours, which is a world's record in the paper and pulp industry, have been made possible as the result of the safety campaign which was inaugurated on September 22, 1931, in the St. Croix Company's mills.

39 Months Without a Single Accident

This means that during the past 39 months there hasn't been a single instance which caused employes to lose time as the result of accidents. "This is a record," says Secretary Porter, "which any group of workers might well refer to with great pride."

Encouraged by this splendid work, there seems to be an urge on the part of every employe to keep on piling up these no-accident months, and incidently to maintain the splendid record established by the St. Croix workers.

Commenting on this, Secretary Porter quotes a paragraph from the Observer, which says:

"However, we must be ever cautious. It is so easy for a careless moment to creep into our actions and an accident happen before we have a chance for a second thought. Thinking always before we act—that's safety. Forethought and not hindsight. Making safety a habit and developing a consciousness always to do things the safe way is the fundamental principle in this accident-prevention work. Safety-mindedness has been the secret of our success. Let's remain that way and make 1935 another No Accident Year."

Relief Association

In the same issue of The Observer appears an announcement to the effect that a Relief Association has been formed among the employes of the company. The entrance fee is 50 cents, and the dues are scheduled according to the wages received by the employes. For instance, Class A members, who pay 50 cents a week dues, will receive $2.00 per day while incapacitated from work; $3.00 a day for Class B workers, and $4.00 a day for Class C members.

If, however, the sickness causes confinement in a hospital, the benefits paid are increased $1.00 a day for Class A members, $1.50 for Class B, and $2.00 for Class C members.

According to published rules, the organization will be entirely supported, owned and managed by the members.

Officers of Local 1490, I. A. of M., elected at a recent meeting, are as follows:

President, George Russell; vice-president, T. W. White; recording secretary, W. J. Porter; financial secretary J. P. McKenzie; treasurer, Herman Avery; sergeant-at-arms, C. Kneeland.

Trustees—O. H. Ginn, John Blaney and John Barstow.

Local 1490 meets on the first and third Fridays of the month.

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

MAINE FORESTS ARE A SOURCE OF WEALTH

Maine Forests Provide Employment for Thousands

MAINE
Forest Service

Maine Has the Greatest Timber Preserves In the East

Maine Forests are a source of wealth. They provide employment for thousands of people in extensive pulpwood and lumber operations.

Maine Forests are one of the greatest attractions for tourists. More and more people are going to be attracted to the beauty of Maine Forests, her hills and mountains.

Maine Forests are surely worth protecting.

The Maine Forestry Department Is Organized to Protect Maine Products

1. **Maine Forestry District Includes,**

   373 unorganized towns—46 plantations—12 towns and 25 islands—with an area of about 10,000,000 acres.

2. **Fire Protection Within the District,**

   including fire fighting, is organized and paid for by the State through an appropriation of about $158,000 secured by special tax of 2 1-4 mills on the dollar of all property in the District. The responsibility of the administration and the enforcement of the forest fire laws within this district is placed squarely upon the State Forest Commissioner.

3. **The Sub-Divisions of the District,**

   The district is divided into 30 sub-districts and each sub-district is in charge of a chief warden, who has for his subordinates the watchmen, patrolmen and deputies.

4. **The Fire Prevention Force**

   In addition to the chief wardens, there are 75 watchmen and 65 patrolmen who are commissioned and employed on full time during the months of May, June, July, August and September. There are also 500 deputies commissioned each season who serve only when called upon by the chief warden to act as patrolmen or as assistants during a fire.

5. **The Equipment**

   There are at present 75 lookout stations—66 of which are of steel—107 camps, 1998 miles of telephone lines, 10,000 pieces of fire fighting tools, 14 motor boats, 65 canoes, 41 automobiles and trucks and 50 pumps equipped with from 1,000 to 1,500 feet of hose each.

6. **The Outside District**

   Responsibility for the protection of the 5,000,000 acres of forest land outside the Maine Forestry District rests upon the municipal officers of each town or plantation. The State cooperates with municipal officers in the enforcement of the slash laws and in the maintenance of fire lookout towers, but cannot contribute toward the cost of fire fighting.

Maine Citizens and Visitors Can Help Protect Maine Forests

CAN WE DEPEND ON YOU?

Maine Forest Service, Augusta, Maine

EMPLOYES MUST BE PAID FOR WORK INTERRUPTIONS BEYOND THEIR CONTROL, IS A NEW RULE ADOPTED BY N. R. A.

The National Recovery Administration has issued a bulletin in confirmation of the formulated principle that employes must be paid for work interruptions beyond their control. For instance, if a machine tender is obliged to stop his active work while his machine is temporarily out of order, he must be compensated for his time thus lost, as it is impossible for him to gainfully employ it outside during his fixed working hours.

Such interruptions have been listed as follows: "Breakdowns, delays; time spent waiting for materials or waiting for the loading or unloading of railroad cars or other vehicles of transportation; as well as interruptions in activity due to other causes."

This new restatement of the above principle has been found necessary owing to the fact that many complaints have been received concerning practices of certain employers, subject to various codes, to deduct time without pay for such interruptions.

In brief, the code authorities rule that no deductions may be made for the above causes which will affect the maximum hour and minimum wage conditions attaching to that particular case.

At the same time, the decision is rather weakened by an added stipulation which provides for "voluntary and mutual agreements which may be arrived at between employers and their employes when not in conflict with code requirements."

Obviously, this is an opportunity for sharp dealing or chiseling practices, unless the workers stand firmly on their rights under the general blanket provision of wage protection against deductions for involuntary stoppages of work during fixed working hours.

CENTRAL MAINE POWER HEAD BLAMES DISCRIMINATORY TAXES ON UTILITY COMPANIES FOR PREVAILING RATES

Nothing is of more active public concern at the present time, from the standpoint of the common householder, than the matter of rates for light, heat and power. Electricity has come to be such a household necessity that its increasing use is more and more sought after. That this use must be increased or curtailed in proportion to the cost of the service to the householder, taken in the commercial-domestic sense, is evident. For this reason, there has grown up here and there throughout the country a demand for public ownership of electric light and power companies. This is on the ground that the present costs to the consumers would be greatly lessened through public ownership.

This view, however, is not without many and serious objections, both on the part of good students of government and including small investors, banks and, of course, the present owners of the electric utilities companies.

In reviewing this complex situation, Walter S. Wyman, president of the Central Maine Power Company, in a letter to the stockholders, pledged that concern to supply the public with electricity at the lowest possible price consistent with a fair return upon the property investment. At the same time, he entered a vigorous protest at the constant increase of taxation heaped upon him and power companies through the imposition of numerous taxing by the Federal government, State and municipality. He counseled the stockmonitors to wake up to the situation and to take steps to protect their interests which were being jeopardized by this discriminatory taxation. Recently reduced dividends, he explained, were prompted by doubt of the future outlook, in view of present conditions.

Mr. Wyman hailed as a great evidence of progress the continuous expansion of those household appliances and conveniences which electricity has converted into time and labor-saving devices, and said the introduction, or expansion, of the electric lighting service in homes is a potential source of benefit both to the householder and to the electric power and light companies.

He called attention to the fact that much of the money invested in electric utilities companies represented investments held by banks, insurance companies, farmers, teachers and others. On the strength of such investments were based the hope of income for such public interests as old age pensions, trust funds for miscellaneous purposes of a socially remedial nature.

The agitation for public ownership would never have come about had it not been for the notable and notorious abuses which had grown out of the multiplication of holding companies, as luridly revealed in the recent Congressional investigation. All the public wants is low rates for light and power. It is up to the utilities companies to show that they can meet this demand—promptly, honestly and cooperatively.

Augusta Barbers' Local 493 Elects J. N. Roderick, Pres.

Local 493 of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, at its annual meeting held last month elected J. N. Roderick president, and the following other officers:

Vice-president, Archie Perrin, recording secretary, J. F. Dearborn, financial secretary and treasurer, E. H. Folsom, sergeant-at-arms, Tarle Thibodeaux.

Trustees—G. R. Anderson and A. C. Bunnells.

Auditors— J. N. Roderick, J. F. Dearborn and Tarle Thibodeaux.

The annual reports submitted by the officers proved of unusual interest. These showed good progress had been made during the past year, but recommended increased activities along organization lines, advancing the argument that by conducting an aggressive campaign among local unions, more shops displaying the union shop card could be established.

"With a goodly number of locals started during the past year, and the strengthening of others to larger membership proportions," the official contended, "makes the present opportune for spreading the importance of the union shop card as a means to increasing the membership of our local union."

The incoming executive board will take this under consideration and it is thought plans will be formulated at the next meeting to name a committee to call on all local unions for the purpose of soliciting cooperation in their campaign to urge the patronage of shops displaying the union shop card, and by this means enable the local to increase its membership.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

by Vice-President McDonald it was voted that the time was too limited to permit conferences with dual organizations.

The Secretary reported the result of the referendum on the following resolutions submitted to the Executive Council by request of President Young:

WHEREAS, Many political appointments directly affecting labor have necessarily been made since the inauguration of the "New Deal", and

WHEREAS, Many appointments have been made to these positions of persons whom we believe are unfamiliar with the problems of labor, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Governor Louis J. Brann, in making future appointments directly affecting labor be requested to consult the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor for their endorsement or non-endorsement of any aspirant for appointment.

The resolution was not concurred in.

Federal Owned Munitions Factories

WHEREAS, When the manufacture of the munitions of war is in the hands of corporate interests, the sole object is private gain and not the proper defense and safety of the country, and

WHEREAS, Such private interests may be active in fomenting wars between foreign countries and even in drawing our own country into war. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Maine State Federation of Labor through their Executive Council, do everything possible to have our Federal Government take over and operate all factories for the manufacture of arms and the munitions of war and all equipment for the defense of this nation, and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to all State Federations of Labor.

This resolution received unanimous endorsement of the Council.

A communication from the Wood land Central Labor Union, requesting action of the Executive Council in opposition to Compulsory Automobile Insurance, was laid on the table for further study until the January meeting.

Assist Cigar Makers

During a recent controversy between Cigar Makers' Local 490 of Portland and their employers, Pine Brothers, who installed machines for making cigars, thereby displacing the union men, the secretary gave such publicity as possible, through The Labor News, in the interest of the Union Cigar Makers. This action of the secretary was endorsed by the Executive Council.

The secretary was instructed to respectfully urge His Excellency, Governor Louis J. Brann, to include in his inaugural message to the 87th Legislature, recommendations for the following social and labor legislation:

1. Immediate financing of the Old Age Pension Law.
2. State Fund Workmen's Compensation Insurance Act.
3. Unemployment Insurance Act.
4. Permanent Commission on Interstate Compacts.
5. Income Tax rather than Sales Tax.
6. Continued activities to bring about better conditions in the Paper Industry in Maine.

Since the appointment of the State Compliance Director in Maine, the Secretary has served as labor representative on the State Adjustment Board, helping to correct many labor violations and securing considerable amounts in back wages restored to the workers. It was voted to continue along this line.

Secretary Burgess is now serving as labor member of the temporary Commission on Interstate Compacts and the Maine Committee on Apprentice Training. None of the above committees receive any pay, but since these activities are so closely related to the general welfare of the workers, it was voted on a motion by Vice-President McDonald that the Executive Council continue their efforts in this direction as long as possible.

For Increasing Circulation of The Labor News

On a motion of the Secretary, it was voted to institute a subscription campaign and each member of the Council assist in securing 400 new subscriptions in their several districts. The Secretary was instructed to write Lionel Theriault of Millinocket, Frank D. Johnson, William Shea and Clarence Murphy, of Woodland, for their assistance in this matter.

On a motion by Vice-President McHale, it was voted that the Legislative Agent's salary shall be $40.00 per week during the sessions of the 86th Legislature.

At this time, President Young submitted his resignation, which read as follows:

To the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor.

In view of my recent appointment as a Liquor Inspector for the State of Maine, I feel that in all fairness to the Labor movement, I must submit my resignation to become effective December 19, 1934. I respectfully request your acceptance. I shall write a detailed explanation of my resignation for the records. Fraternally,

"ALONZO F. YOUNG"

President Young's resignation was accepted. The vacancy will be filled according to the constitution, viz., the Secretary will act as President during the vacancy, and within six days issue a call for a meeting of the Executive Council for the purpose of electing a President.

Meeting adjourned at 7 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,
ALONZO F. YOUNG
P. H. FITZGERALD
FRANK C. McDONALD
CHARLES McHALE
Attest: CLARENCE R. BURGESS

PROSPECT GOOD

(Continued from Page 1)

of a State Fund for administering Workmen's Compensation Insurance. The reinstatement of 44 foundrymen who had been discharged at the instance of insurance companies because they were connected with labor was an admission that the principle was wrong, and this, with an abundance of facts and figures showing among other things the tremendous savings to policy-holders, leaves little doubt in the minds of Massachusetts State Federation officials regarding the success of their bill this year.

How to finance Old Age Pensions is a question that is greatly agitating the minds of all interested in this legislation. As passed last year, the law cannot go into operation until adequate means are found to finance it. It is now proposed to apply a portion of the revenue from the sale of liquors for this purpose.

Getting Down to "Brass Tacks"

According to Mr. Burgess it will be another week before the Legislature gets down to "brass tacks," and when this occurs the real work of the 1935 session—as this applies to labor and remedial legislation—will demand the closest attention and the undivided cooperation of all who are interested.

Members of the committees to whom labor bills will be referred, are the Judiciary, Labor and Legal Affairs Committees. Members of the Judiciary Committee are: Senators Burkett of Cumberland, Fernald of Waldo, and Burns of Aroostook, and Representatives Hill of South Portland, Gray of Presque Isle, Vaughan of South Berwick, Philbrick of Cape Elizabeth, Willey of Falmouth, Wetherbee of Lincoln and Jacobson of Portland.

Members of the Committee on Labor are: Senators Fernald of Waldo, Bissett of Cumberland and Winn of Androscoggin, and Representatives Chase of Baring, Young of York, Chase of Limington, Harriman of Gardiner, Churchill of Brewer, Phair of Caswell and Bushey of Waterville.

Members of the Committee on Legal Affairs are: Senators Blaisdell of Franklin, Finansky of Cumberland and Martin of Penobscot, and Representatives Burnham of Kittery, Chase of Sebec, Chase of Baring, Davis of Fairfield, Higgins of Ellsworth, Donahue of Biddeford and Sawyer of Brunswick.

COURT ACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

company one week in which to employ only members of the union in the Clinton factory or such non-union workers as obtained working cards from the union.

The company and the union were to have enjoyed the week's grace period in selecting representatives to an arbitration board to settle the dispute. The court declared Ralph A. Freundlich, president of the firm, had promised to employ only union workers if the court found that the union shop agreement did not violate the provisions of the Recovery Act. After the court found there was no such violation, Freundlich failed to appoint a representative to the arbitration board during the one week period of grace.

The decision by Justice Black enjoining the firm followed a report to him by counsel for the union that several attempts of the union to meet with counsel for the firm had failed and that the firm had sought to frustrate the arrangement.

RUMFORD

Rumford Central Labor Union Re-elects Jean D'Avignon President

At the meeting of Rumford Central Labor Union, held last Sunday, Jean D'Avignon, who served that body most faithfully during the past year as president, was honored with re-election without opposition. Other officers elected are as follows:

Vice-president, Alyre Gallant; recording secretary, Arthur Williams; financial secretary, Charles Poland; treasurer, Wilfred Hamel; sergeant-at-arms, Walter May Cornell.

Trustees—Merton Holman and Harry Haley; auditor, George Chambers.

Recording Secretary Arthur Williams was named correspondent to The Maine State Labor News.

Organize 100 Per Cent and Be Prepared to Battle for Labor

By ARTHUR E. WILLIAMS, Secretary
Rumford Central Labor Union

It has been said that a job half-done is no job at all. How true this is when applied to the worker in the labor movement. Many of us, when the day's work is done, are exhausted physically. Still the workers' task is only one-half completed. How about using our mental processes in the evening as we rest our bodies?

Brothers, today we are faced with the greatest battle that Labor ever faced. If we expect, as workers, that the Government is going to solve our problems unaided, we are due for a rude awakening. We must prepare ourselves and advance to battle.

This present session of law-makers in Washington will be the battle-ground on which our fate rests. Capital is organized and the "open shop" program is their objective. Politics are the weapons with which they hope to gain that objective!

Thousands of dollars are being poured into the battle fund by the manufacturers of this country to be spent in the legislative halls at Washington this Spring. They are determined to win at any cost. What are we to do, what can we do, as workers?

First, we must use privileges given us by the President under Section 7 (a). Organize, join the A. F. of L.! Solicit another worker with you. Get him to join also. One hundred per cent of all workers must be our battle cry. Organize, for through organization is our only hope of bringing pressure enough to bear on our law-makers to prevent the "open shop" movement from becoming successful.

Every union man must become an organizer. Our only hope at present lies in the organizing and educating of the workers to the principles of the A. F. of L.

This is the other half of our day's work. Will we shirk on the job when we work for ourselves? I wonder.

The question will be answered very soon.

Rumford-Mexico Paper Makers' Local to Install January 25

Mexico-Rumford Paper Makers' Local 26, at its last meeting, held in Legion Hall last Friday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Walter Gagne, president; Albert Bell, vice-president, Robert Silver, recording secretary, Bernard M Tobin, financial secretary, John Connor, treasurer, Merton Holman, sergeant-at-arms, John Fisher.

Trustees, Harry Haley and W Gruber, auditor, Jarvis Snyder.

The newly-elected officers will be installed at a special call meeting to be held on Friday evening, January 25th, with special ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES

(Continued from Page 1)

America had a membership of less than 50,000. With the coming of the New Deal and a nation-wide organizing campaign, followed by the general strike of last September, the organization's membership increased to more than half a million members—the exact figure is not known by all cases where votes of this kind have been taken during the past 18 months, but to the vote taken by the workers on 45 railroads last year, in which affiliation with the A. F. of L. received a large majority.

While the vote is going on in Portland, railroad workers in Waterville, Bangor and other railroad centers are taking similar action.

Brunswick UTW Local 2225 Re-elects Henry Morin as President

In recognition of the valuable services rendered by President Henry Morin since Brunswick U. T. W. Local 2225 was instituted, he was honored with a unanimous re-election at the regular meeting of the Local, held on Sunday, January 13th.

Other officers elected are: Vice-president, Henry Latarte; recording secretary, Alfred C. Richard; financial secretary, Eugene Ouellette; treasurer, Jean St. Pierre; conductor, Obias Menard; warden, Joseph Bernier.

Installation ceremonies were conducted by Clarence R. Burgess, secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor, who was assisted by Lester M. Bragdon, president of the Portland Central Labor Union, and Chelsea Waldron, business agent for Moving Picture Operators' Local 458, of Portland.

BLAZING THE WAY

(Continued from Page 1)

Catherine Bauer, executive secretary of the National Labor Housing Conference and author of "Modern Housing" a recent work on low-cost housing, declared the government should reduce the interest rate on loans to limited dividend housing corporations, from four to three per cent.

John Edelman, research director of the United Textile Workers of America, who has built the house, described the four-year struggle to build the "house of hosiery workers' dreams," finally realized through governmental aid. Emil B. Rieve, president of the union, was chairman; Sidney Leader, president of Branch One, Philadelphia, declared the "Houses are the pride of the 15,000 members of our branch." He said the four units would be named for Frank Milnor, Clement Norwood, and Alberta Bachman, besides Mackley, all of whom were killed by thugs during strikes.

The project consists of four three-story units, each a block long, and separated by wide swaths of garden space so that each apartment has cross-ventilation and windows on at least two sides, facing gardens.

THE LABOR NEWS, $2a A YEAR

LINE-UP OF THE NEW STRETCH-OUT BOARD

Left to right, front row: Earle Stall, Cotton; Ruth Reticker, Wool; William A. Mitchell, Chairman; and John Nickerson, Silk. Back row; E. L Oliver, Silk; Geogrey C. Brown, Cotton; and Harold J. Walter, Wool.

THE UNION LABEL IS THE SYMBOL OF HIGHEST QUALITY OF AMERICAN-MADE PRODUCTS. PATRONIZE BUSINESS PLACES WHICH DISPLAY THE UNION LABEL, SHOP CARD & BUTTONS.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT
American Federation of Labor Wash., D. C.

CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.
State M. & P. Theatres
• Portland's Leading Theatre—UNION Employes in Booth and on Stage!
• New Shows every THURSDAY!
• Always Two Big First-Run Feature Pictures!
• Continuous Shows Daily—10.30 a. m.—11.00 p. m.

BANGOR

BANGOR CENTRAL LABOR UNION NAMES COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHDAY BALL, JAN. 30th

Bangor Central Labor Union will be included in the long list of central bodies and local unions throughout the nation who are enthusiastically responding to the call to celebrate the 57th anniversary of the birth of President Roosevelt, which will occur on Wednesday, January 30th.

At the January 20th meeting of the C. L. U., held in A. O. H. hall, a committee was named to make arrangements for staging a ball, and plans are in preparation for making this one of the largest and best social occasions ever undertaken by the Central body and its affiliated organizations.

Much interest was manifested by the delegates when the matter was up for discussion, and from present indications little difficulty will be experienced in disposing of a large number of tickets.

The fact that 70 per cent of the proceeds are to remain in the community for the purpose of carrying on a local fight against the dreaded disease of infantile paralysis, is a feature of this year's arrangement that is looked upon with much importance, and this, with the enthusiasm manifested over the occasion which again celebrates the birthday of our great President, makes the affair doubly interesting from a local standpoint.

"Interest in our meetings of the Central Labor Union," Secretary Chester Shepard writes, "has increased materially during the past six months, and the officers are greatly encouraged over the enthusiastic manner in which delegates representing nearly all the local unions of Bangor are taking this kind of work, we feel confident regarding the future success of our local movement."

Business Not "Up to Snuff" but Look for Improvement

Business in the foundry line during the past few months has not been up to standards in Bangor, but according to officials of Molders' Local 101, prospects for improvement next Spring are most encouraging.

Just at this time, members of Lobal 101 are only working four days a week, which, while making the pay envelope rather slim, is considered pretty good for this time of the year, when work is usually slow, at least as it has been during the depression years.

Officers of Local 101, elected at the meeting held in A. O. H. Hall on Friday evening, December 28th, are as follows:

President, Earnest Williams; vice-president, Frank Emerson; recording secretary, Wilbur Harper; financial secretary, Chester Shepard; treasurer, Francis Green; sergeant-at-arms, Linwood Brown.

Trustees—Wilbur Harper, Harold Bryer and Wallace Hutchings.

Officers of Local 101 take this occasion to extend best wishes to all readers of The Labor News for a happy and prosperous New Year.

TIMELY VALUES THAT MEAN EXTRA DOLLARS TO YOU

"More food for Less Money —That is how A & P serves you—and that is why five million American families trade regularly at A & P Food Stores."

SHREDDED WHEAT 2 packages 23c
CHOCOLATE BARS Hershey's Milk 2 ½ pound bars 27c
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF Large Tin 19c
KARO SYRUP Blue Label 2 1½ pound 29c
SUNNYFIELD RICE Fancy uncooked 3 pound packages 25c
CORN MEAL Sunnyfield 2 packages 15c
CHIPSO Granules or Regular 2 Large packages 33c
SUNBRITE CLEANSER 3 cans 13c
CALO DOG CAT FOOD 3 cans 23c
CHEESE white or colored aged just right pound 19c

Special This Week
Bokar Coffee pound tin 25c
Red Circle Coffee 23c pound
Eight O'clock Coffee pound 21c
Really fresh coffee is ground before your eyes

Encore Spaghetti 3 cans 20c
Sun-Dine Orange Juice 2 cans 25c
Grandma's Molasses can 21c
A-Penn Motor Oil 100% Pure Pennsylvania Oil 2 million cans 99c Plus Excise Tax Total $1.07
A-Penn Dry Cleaner gallon can 59c
Quaker Maid Cocoa 1-2 lb. can 8c
Whitehouse Evap. Milk 3 tall cans 18c
The largest selling brand in the world.

PEA BEANS Michigan 4 pounds 17c
H-O Oats package 19c
Force 2 packages 25c
Fleischmann's Yeast cake 3c
SOS Scouring Pads 2 packages 25c
Hershey's Chocolate Syrup 2 cans 25c
Cod Liver Oil bottle 23c
Ann Page Beans Large can 10c
Ann Page Ketchup Large bottle 16c
Iona String Beans can 9c
A & P Ammonia 32-oz. bottle 19c
Lava Soap cake 5c
Post Bran Flakes package 10c

Made in A & P's Bakery
ANN PAGE BREAD 20 ounce loaf 9c
GRANDMOTHER'S BREAD 20 ounce loaf 9c
MOLASSES COOKIES 2 pounds 25c
Health Cookies 2 lbs. 25c Hermits 2 lbs. 25c

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Navel ORANGES MEDIUM DOZEN 33c SMALL DOZEN 27c
LETTUCE Fancy Iceberg head 10c
NEW CABBAGE lb. 5c

GUARANTEED MEATS
The quality of our meats is guaranteed. We buy only the best and offer it to you at the lowest possible prices. All Beef sold in A. & P. Markets bears double U. S. Government inspection. Try a cut of our meats today and see for yourself the fine quality. If you are not entirely satisfied your money will be cheerfully refunded.

PRICES APPLY PORTLAND AND VICINITY
THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.